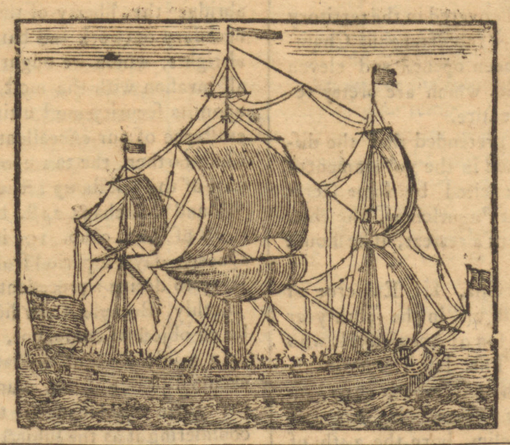
VOL. III. NUMB. 132.

# DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MAY 2d, 1774.



NEAVE, HARMAN AND LEWIS,
Have imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer from London,
A GENTEEL parcel of superfine BROAD-CLOTHS. They have also a large and general assortment of European and East-India GOODS.

STEPHEN COLLINS,
HAS just imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, an assortment of European and East-India GOODS, which he will sell on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, at his store in Second-street, opposite the English Church.

Just imported from London, on board the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, by
PETER STRETCH,
At his store on the north side of Walnut-street, a few doors below Second-street, directly opposite the Prothonotary's office,
A NEAT assortment of superfine BROAD-CLOTHS, with rattinets, death-head and basket buttons, sewing silk, scarf twist, knee garters, velvet for collars, and buckram, being trimmings for the cloths; corded dimothys, jeans and jeanetts, pillow fustians, white silk serge; silk breeches patterns, white, black and buff colours; four thread worsted ditto; Russia drills, brown quadruple Silesias, nankeens in pieces, nankeen coloured cotton twist, best white sattins, black paduasoys very soft, Marseilles quiltings for ladies petticoats; and a general assortment of coat and vest buttons, viz. spangled, embroidered and basket, both gold and silver. The above articles are of the best quality, and will be sold at moderate prices for cash or the usual credit, in any quantity from a piece to a yard, and such an allowance will be made to taylors in particular, as, it is expected, will induce them to frequent his store.

A large and general ASSORTMENT of
IRONMONGERY,
Just imported from London and Bristol, and to be SOLD by
BENEZET AND BACKMAN,
At their store in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Michael Hillegas, Esqr's.

JOHN MASON,
UPHOLDER,
At the north-east corner of Market and Front-streets,
BEGS leave to inform his kind customers and friends, that he has just imported in the ship Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, a large and elegant assortment of PAPER HANGINGS.
Likewise, a neat and curious assortment of
TOYS.
Said MASON carries on his Upholdstry Business in all its various branches; and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whose noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will please to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much satisfaction as if he were a Londoner or a Parisian.
N. B. He has for sale, a large assortment of mattrasses or wool beds, the great utility and intrinsic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to at this season. He likewise has for sale, sacking bottoms, and best Strasburgh snuff.

SILVER WATCHES,
A variety of materials suitable to the business of clock and watch-making, gold scales and weights, &c. just imported and to be sold by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
At his shop in Front-street, the corner of Chesnut-street; where is done all kinds of clock and watch work, with care and dispatch.

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of a strong healthy Irish servant girl, who understands spinning and house-work; and has better than two years to serve. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
A Handsome four-wheeled CARRIAGE, suitable for a family, made in the best manner, with glasses before and behind; it being made for a person who has now no occasion for it, the price will be lower than common: The cyphers or ornaments can be put on to suit the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM TOD, in Arch-street.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 25th of April last, from the subscriber, in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, New Jersey, two Irish servant men, one named JAMES GERALD, about 30 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a flesh-mark of a claret colour on his right arm from his shoulder to his knuckles; took with him a fine beaver hat, about half worn; a white coat without lining, and thick shoes with hob-nails in them. The other named THOMAS HARVEY, 20 years of age, a short, thick, full-faced fellow; took with him a half worn raccoon hat, leather breeches, a homespun shirt, brown homespun jacket, and a lincey woolsey ditto. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, paid by
ALEXANDER HILL.

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of a strong healthy servant lad, who has four years to serve, but is willing, if sold in the country, to serve six years; he is sold for no fault, but disliking the business he is at; he can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety, and may be had a short time on trial. Enquire of the Printer.

*Surveyor General's Office, April 25, 1774.*
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, who have any warrants or orders of survey on application to execute in the county of Northampton, that GEORGE PALMER, the Deputy Surveyor for that county, now resides at Easton, where he may be spoke with at Court times, and at other times may be heard of, by applying to JOHN RINKER, living in said town.
And as the several Deputy Surveyors, propose giving due attendance in their respective districts, throughout the province, the present summer, all persons who have entered applications for land, and have not got them surveyed, are hereby desired to attend the Deputy Surveyor in whose district the land may be, shew the same, and pay the charges for surveying, in order that the same may be returned into the Surveyor General's and Secretary's offices, in order for patenting, agreeable to an advertisement lately published by the Secretary of the Land Office, by order of his Honour the Governor.
JOHN LUKENS, *Surveyor General.*

*April 16, 1774.*
THIS is to give notice to the Public, That I the subscriber, living in Derry township, Cumberland county, and province of Pennsylvania, bought a tract of land, on which I now live, in May, 1771, from a certain WILLIAM BRISBEN, of Lancaster county, and province aforesaid: Said Brisben having bought said tract of land from a certain James Armstrong, who bought it from William Armstrong, who joins lines with said premises, and said William Armstrong bought a certain part of said tract of land from a certain James Longwell, who held said part by location: And whereas the said Brisben is firmly bound to find and give up to me the subscriber, all these different conveyances, and location aforesaid, which he still refuses to perform; and as the said Brisben hath obtained from me the subscriber eight penal bonds, three of which are paid and the bonds received, the other five each for fifteen pounds, and payable as follows, viz. the first on the first day of May, 1774, the second on the first day of May, 1775, and so on the first day of May every year, the date of the last bond expiring in 1778: This is therefore to forwarn all persons whatsoever not to purchase, barter or exchange for any of the bonds aforesaid, as I will not pay said William Brisben, or any purchaser or assignee, the sum or sums contained in said bonds, before the said Brisben has put me in possession of the aforesaid conveyances and location, and until I advertise the public that I have received them.
DAVID STEEL.

FOR SALE AT ALEXANDRIA,
on Monday the 16th day of May, being Fairfax Court,
A PARCEL of GROUND laid out in six lots, four of which lots are 28 feet 9 inches in front on Fairfax-street, and extend back 98 feet; one of them is 28 feet 9 inches in front on Fairfax-street, and in front on Princess-street 98 feet; and the other of said lots is on Princess-street 25 feet 5 inches in front, and extends back 144 feet. As the above lots have fronts on one of the principal streets in the town, and a street leading to a very commodious wharf, they are very proper for merchants or tradesmen. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the day of sale, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond and security if required. A plan of the whole may be seen at any time on the premises, by applying to the subscriber. LUCAS GARVEY.

TO BE SOLD,
A GOOD FARM, containing about 200 acres of land and meadow, situate upon George's Road, about seven miles from the city of New-Brunswick, and about ten miles from Princeton; about 50 acres of the upland are cleared and in good fence, and about 15 acres of the meadow, there being 40 or 50 acres of meadow ground adjoining yet to be cleared, all of exceeding good soil, and which will produce the best kind of English grass: There is a good dwelling-house upon the premises, 24 feet long by 18 feet, a story and an half high; there is also a saw-mill, which in a good season is very profitable in sawing the timber upon the place: And there is also a young orchard upon the premises of one hundred apple trees, thrifty and well kept from cattle. This estate is part of that lately belonging to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, deceased, to be sold and conveyed by the subscribers, his executors. For terms apply to SAMUEL BREEZE at Shrewsbury, RICHARD STOCKTON near Princeton, or SAMUEL FINLEY at Salem.
ANNE FINLEY,
SAMUEL BREEZE,
RICHARD STOCKTON.
N.B. All persons indebted to said estate by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to make speedy payment.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
LOST on Wednesday the 27th of April last, between the Crooked Billet in Philadelphia, and Burlington in New-Jersey, a black POCKET BOOK, containing several letters and agreements, bills, and bills of lading. Whoever will bring the same to JAMES STERLING in Burlington, or to the subscriber, at Anthony Fortune's at the White Horse in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and no questions asked.
JOHN HIND.

ROBERT BASS,
IS now opening a large, fresh and valuable assortment of capital Drugs, patent Medicines, fine Colours, best Florence Oil, and a great variety of other articles, just imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, and will be sold in any quantity, at the usual reasonable rates.
N. B. A large quantity of new Annifeed, &c. &c.

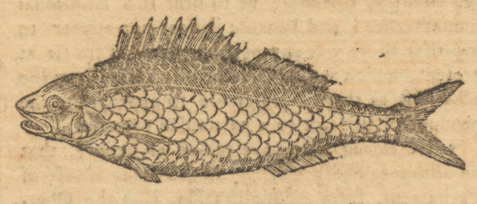
Just imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be sold in any quantity, at the lowest prices, by
THOMAS PRESTON,
At his Medicinal Store opposite Black-horse Alley, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets,
A LARGE and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, with a great variety of patent Medicines from the authorised preparers, amongst which are the following—Anderson's pills, Lockyer's pills, Hooper's female pills, Jesuits drops, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balsam, American balsam, Joyce's balsam, balsam of honey, Stoughton's elixir, Bostock's elixir, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, British oil, cripple-curing oil, Dr. Jones's fever powders, worm cakes, tincture for the tooth-ach, essence for the head-ach, liquid blue dye, eau de luce in small bottles, brown and white varnish, gold lacquer varnish, fine copal oil varnish, spirit and alcohol of wine, tooth powder, and cosmeticks for beautifying the skin, &c. Also medicine chests for sea or land, orders from practitioners, and family receipts, are carefully put up at the shortest notice, and every article warranted of the best quality.
N. B. Extemporaneous medicines, of uncommon efficacy in the cure of most diseases, may be had on proper application.

CHARLES STOW, TAYLOR,
RETURNS thanks to those gentlemen that have hitherto been pleased to favour him with their custom, humbly hoping for a continuance of the same: He takes this method to inform them and the Public in general, that he has removed to the east side of Front-street, the fourth door above Walnut-street, and those that will be pleased to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, and with the greatest dispatch.
N. B. An allowance of six per cent will be made to those that pay the cash.

*Philadelphia, April 28, 1774.*
FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.
STRAYED AWAY the 20th instant, from off the Commons, a large black COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, a little white on all her feet, and a mark on one of her ears not known. Whoever will bring said cow to the subscriber in Front street, near the Drawbridge, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

FOR BRISTOL,
THE SHIP
SALLY,

A NEW vessel, well fitted for the trade, will be provided with neat and convenient accommodations for passengers, and is intended to be dispatched with the first ship. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS.
Just arrived in the ship Betsey, Capt. Hood, from Bristol, a number of indented SERVANTS, men, women and boys, whose time of service are to be disposed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, who have imported in said ship, a great variety of MERCHANDIZE.



FISHING TACKLE
MADE AND SOLD BY
EDWARD POLE,
At his store in Market-street, a few doors below JOHN DUNLAP's Printing-Office, and near the Court-House, Philadelphia, viz.
FISHING RODS of various sorts and sizes, either hollow or solid, plain or ringed; plain and multiplying wheels; horse hair, silk, hardest, hempen, cotton, and lay out lines; deepseas ready fitted; trimmers for pike fishing; a variety of cork floats, with either goose or swan quills; artificial minews and flies; silk worms gut and Indian grass; leads of various patterns for Black-Point and other fishing; best kirby and common fish-hooks of every size, either loose or ready hung on silk, hair, or Indian grass; box and plain swivels; small portable boxes, compleatly fitted with a variety of fishing tackle, casting, minew, landing, and scoop nets, &c. &c.
Any gentlemen going on parties of pleasure in the fishing way, either to Black-Point, Sea, River, or any other place, may be compleatly furnished with any kind of fishing tackle.
All sorts of tackle mended, and an allowance is made to those who purchase quantities to sell again.—Orders from town or country will be carefully attended to, thankfully received and duly executed.
*** He still continues selling all kinds of the best GROCERIES on the lowest terms.

*Just published, and to be sold by*
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
In Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets,
*[Price Two Shillings and Six-Pence,]*
AN
ORATION,
Delivered February 4, 1774, before the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia; containing an enquiry into the natural history of medicine among the Indians in North-America, and a comparative view of their diseases and remedies, with those of civilized nations: together with an appendix, containing, PROOFS and ILLUSTRATIONS.
By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D
Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia.
CONTENTS of the ORATION.
INTRODUCTION.—Of the customs which influence diseases among the Indians.—Of their manner of educating their children.—Of their diet.—Of the customs peculiar to each sex, and common to both.—Of their diseases.—Of the diseases which have been introduced among them by the Europeans.—Of their remedies.—Of their methods of sweating, bleeding, making issues, curing wounds, recovering drowned people, &c.—An examination of their antidotes to poisons, the venereal disease, the epilepsy, gout, gravel, &c.—Of the customs which influence the diseases of civilized nations.—Of the number of their diseases.—Of their remedies.—Of the powers of nature.—Comparative view of the diseases, prognosis, and remedies of the Indians, and of civilized nations.—Apology for the instability of the theories and practice of physic.—Of the imperfect state of physic among civilized nations.—Abuse of the advantages of civilization.—Of the loss to communities from artificial diseases.—Of the hospital, alms-house, and artificial diseases of Philadelphia.—Natural health compatible with all the blessings of civilization.—Proposal for putting a stop to artificial diseases.—The populousness, wealth, and grandeur of America, connected with the practice of simple customs.—Eulogium upon the college, philosophical society, assembly, and province of Pennsylvania.
CONTENTS of the APPENDIX.
OF the causes of the declension of the plague.—Remarks upon the pulse, sweats, &c. in acute diseases.—Of the mischief done by false theories in physic.—Of the number and cause of beggars in several European countries.—Of the necessity of man-midwives, nurses, and artificial ornaments for the ladies; and for the modern epicurean and macaroni arts for the gentlemen in the corrupt stages of society.—Of the state of physic among the Romans and Jews.—Thoughts on hospitals.—Of the state of longevity in America.—An enquiry into the cause of the decay of the teeth, in the middle and northern colonies of America; with a proposal to prevent it.—Of the state of midwifery, population, longevity, mortality, and military qualifications among civilized nations, in their simple ages.—Of the natural diseases of Philadelphia; with a proposal for restraining them.

ON TUESDAY,
The third instant, will be exposed to Public Sale, at Mr. MULLEN's Tavern, on the banks of Schuylkill,
A HOUSE and about 24 acres of LAND, pleasantly situated near said Tavern; the lower story of the house is brick, with a good cellar under it; the second story is brick, covered with boards: There is a good orchard and garden, and a well of excellent water near the house. As the place has a large front on the River Schuylkill, there is good fishing and fowling on it. One third of the purchase money paid down, the remainder may lye on interest for some considerable time. The sale will begin about five o'clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given.

CHOICE FRESH HERRINGS,
Cured in the best manner; ALSO,
PORK at 60s. per BARREL,
TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

THESE *are to acquaint the public that a new stage is now carried on between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by way of Cæcil Court-house, and Port Penn, which to the judicious appears the most eligible and conducive to the ease and dispatch of transporting goods and passengers from Baltimore to Philadelphia; and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Cæcil Court-House being situate near the mouth of Elk, a tedious river to go up or down, and within sixteen miles of Port Penn, situate on the river Delaware, from whence vessels may, and generally do sail to Philadelphia in one tide, and with head winds in two tides. The advantages which must necessarily accrue from the dispatch which will arise from this stage, more than any other yet established, 'tis hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the same. The stage-boat kept by Mr. Galbraith, will set off from Baltimore every Tuesday morning, and return from Cæcil Court-House on every Friday morning; from Port-Penn to Philadelphia on every Friday morning, and return from Philadelphia on every Tuesday morning; proper waggons will be always kept and ready. Goods will be received and delivered for Baltimore at Aaron Musgrave's on Stamper's wharf, from which wharf she will sail every Tuesday.*
*N. B. The freights of passengers and goods are the same as other stages from Baltimore to Philadelphia.*

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
ALSO,
A VERY neat mahogany desk and book-case, a few kegs of starch, and some very handsome silk and canvas umbrelloes, &c.

*Virtue the genuine ſource of noble and generous actions, illuſtrated in the hiſtory of* VALVAIS, *the boſom friend of the great* GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, *King of* Sweden.—*From a work, juſt publiſhed, entitled* Juliet Grenville: Or, The Hiſtory of the Human Heart; *by Mr.* Brooke.

*The work, from whence the following pathetic ſtory is taken, abounds with ſentiments of the moſt refined and important kind. Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to diſſeminate its ſeeds into the minds of the riſing generation; and, in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the moſt important precepts, under the pleaſing veil of an engaging narrative: And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the peruſal of an intereſting tale.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS came young to the throne. One night, while he danced diſguiſed at a ball that was given by his chief Miniſter, the maſque of the faireſt of his ſubjects fell off, and ſhe broke with a ſudden and unexpected glory on the eyes of the aſſembly; for, though Adelaide was noble, her prudent mother had ſecreted her far from Court, and had tenderly brought her up, like the lilly in the vale, unſeen and unſullied.

The King felt himſelf inſtantly ſtruck with a reſpectable and humbling ſenſe of inferiority before her: For it is the peculiar prerogative of beauty, that the mighty, and the bold, and the haughty, and even the ſavage, grow tame and depreſſed, as in the preſence of the immediate repreſentative of divinity.

Adelaide, in a hurry, caught up her maſque, and haſted to cover the perils of her countenance, but the deed was already done; and her image was impreſſed on the heart of the Monarch as indelibly as though it had been fixed by the machinery of ſome engine.

He inſtantly drew his favourite, Valvais, aſide, and whiſperingly gave a precipitate order, that he ſhould diſcover and bring intelligence who the lady was.

Valvais zealouſly obeyed the injunction of his Royal Patron: He brought him word that ſhe was a maid of illuſtrious birth, but little known; and, where known, admired as a phænomenon or new appearance in nature.

Valvais had been preferred to favour by a peculiar appointment of Providence. Adolphus, in the chace of a ſtag, had outridden his attendants. Being thirſty and fatigued, he turned towards a neat hamlet, that was pleaſantly ſituated at the entrance of a foreſt. He tied his ſteed to a tree; and drawing near, beheld a young ſwain at the foot of an oak, intent on a little book that he held in his hand. The youth roſe at his approach, and having gracefully ſaluted him, led him into the houſe, where he hoſpitably regaled him with the home-brewed juice of the berry.

Pray, what were you reading? demanded the Prince.—A late treatiſe, Sir, on friendſhip, anſwered the ſtudent.—And what think you of it?—As cold as if it had been written by an inhabitant of Zembla.—I preſume then, that your own ſentiments on the ſubject are warmer.——As the difference, replied the youth, between the torrid and the frigid zones.——You love your friends well, then?—I ſhould, Sir, had I any: But I dare not truſt myſelf with ſuch a connection; all the men I ever knew would certainly over-reach me; I ſhould go twice the lengths for them that they would go for me.—Such a one as you would make a friend for a King.—But then I ſhould never make a friend of a King. I am told that all, who would pleaſe the great, muſt be flatterers; but the true province of friendſhip is to mind us of our faults.——For that very purpoſe I engage you, ſaid Adolphus, I am your King!

The youth, all abaſhed, fell precipitately at his feet; but the Monarch as haſtily raiſed and took him to his embrace.

From that day Valvais became the favourite and boſom confident of his Royal Maſter. He had not, indeed, the burthen of the ſtate laid upon him, neither the emoluments of high and envied truſts; all thoſe he declined, wholly ſatisfied and happy in being the companion of the private hours, and the intimate of the boſom of his beloved Lord.

The moment that Valvais had given to Adolphus the deſired intelligence concerning Adelaide, You muſt go then, my friend, you muſt go, ſaid the King, and woe this fair creature in my name. You are a youth of gentle manners and winning addreſs; you cannot fail of prevailing in a cauſe, where your heart will be ſo warmly intereſted in behalf of the maa you love. Say, I will marry her directly, in the preſence of her mother and a few other witneſſes in whom we may confide; but that this muſt be kept private, at leaſt for a time, for fear of provoking the diſcontents of my people, as they expect I ſhould ſtrengthen my kingdom by ſome foreign alliance. Go, my Valvais! my opinion of your truth is fixed as a rock within my ſoul; I know your worth to be impregnable, impaſſable, unaſſailable.

Valvais, all tranſport, all ardor, by his emotions and glowing countenance, pathetically, tho' ſilently, aſſured his maſter of a zealous and faithful execution of his commiſſion; and inſtantly retired without farther promiſe.

On the following day he applied himſelf to Adelmale, the mother of Adelaide, and flushed her with the ambition and eager deſire of ſeeing her darling offspring exalted to royalty, to happineſs conſummate. But Adelaide, during a number of viſits that he paid her, continued to veil the reality of her ſentiments under the ſemblance of baſhful maidenhood and modeſt reſerve.

At length Valvais grew importunate, and ſet forth the advantages of his propoſal in the moſt ſtriking lights. He held up to her imagination the perſonal attractions of his Royal Patron, accompanied by all the virtues and graces of mind and diſpoſition that ever informed humanity. And, finally, obſerving to her, that Adolphus was more ſuperior to mankind in private excellencies and attractions than in public ſtation, he urged her aſſent to an immediate union.

(*To be continued*)

*By the March Packet, arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH, *and by Capt.* FOLGIER, *arrived at* BOSTON *from* LONDON, *we have the following advices.*

ROME, *Feb.* 5.

MR. Hamilton has diſcovered in the territory of Civita Lavinia, a ſubterraneous Chamber, walled, which has been opened and eleven antique ſtatues found in it, which are pretty remarkable, and almoſt all entire.

*Warſaw, Feb.* 5. It is pretended that the diſorders which have happened in the government of Oſenbourg, have been excited by ſome ſecret enemies of Ruſſia, and that Pugutſchew, the chief of the mutineers is aſſured of a retreat, if he ſhould fail of ſucceſs.

*Vienna, Feb.* 9. Muſtapha, III Emperor of Turkey, who died the 21ſt ult. in the 59th year of his age, was the eldeſt ſon of Achmed III. who was deſtroyed in 1730. This laſt Emperor aſcended the throne the 29th of October, 1757, on the death of the Emperor Oſman. He has left an only ſon, the Sultan Selim, born the 24th of December 1761, and three daughters, the eldeſt of whom, aged about 14 years, is already the widow of two Grand Viziers. The Sultan Abdulhamet, his brother, hath been proclaimed Emperor, in conſequence of the right of ſucceſſion eſtabliſhed in Turkey, where the crown deſcends on the eldeſt of the family.

LONDON, *Feb.* 2.

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Jan.* 1.

"We have the pleaſure to inform you, that the communication with Barbary, which has been a long time cut off, is now opened again, and we have received ſome large ſupplies of freſh proviſions, which have been much wanted. The corſair, that have been ſo very numerous in the Mediterranean have ſuddenly withdrawn to their reſpective ports, in conſequence of ſome Neapolitan and Sicilian ſhips of war fitted out againſt them, who have treated ſeveral of them very roughly. The garriſon is in good health."

*Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Dec.* 14, 1773.

"The King has granted the ſame privileges to foreign ſhips that ſhall import ſalt to Gottenburgh, Louiſa, and all the ports of Bohus, as uſual to Swediſh veſſels."

*Feb.* 4. His Majeſty lately preſented the Prince of Wales and his brother with a ſword each, the hilts of which are ſaid to have coſt 600 guineas.

We are aſſured that the P—— of W—— paid a private viſit laſt week to the Duke of Glouceſter.

*Feb.* 12. The following is ſent us as a fact: A real friend of Lord North's one day laſt week ſaid to his Lordſhip, "My Lord, the Court and the city being at variance, is like "a kingdom divided againſt itſelf." Let me adviſe you to ſpare no pains in endeavouring to unite yourſelf with the citizens, and that too this winter; delays are dangerous. I ſee you have got Stow's ſurvey of London; let me read you a line or two." Then opening the book he read the following paſſage "Wealth, the ſinews of war, *ſhe* (the city of London) abounds in more than any city. Men ſhe can never want, or horſes, there being more than 20,000 fit for military ſervice in the town: Magazines of artillery, ſmall arms and ammunition for an army of 100,000 men, and always in readineſs; and there are 100,000 able bodied men fit to bear arms in the city; theſe being but a tenth part of the inhabitants." "Never think then, added the friend, that the friendſhip of ſuch a city as this is not worth preſerving." His Lordſhip then thanked him, and ſaid he would lay a reconcilable train the next morning as ſoon as he was up. If this be true, we may hope to ſee better times very ſoon.

*The following is the* PROTEST *of the* MINORITY LORDS *in* IRELAND, *againſt the* STAMP ACT *lately paſſed there.*

*Die Jovis* 27°. *die Januarii*, 1774.

*Hodie* 3*d vice lecta eſt billa, entitled, an act for granting to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſeveral duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper.*

The queſtion, whether this bill ſhall paſs.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

*Diſſentient.*

1ſt, BECAUSE we conſider this tax as peculiarly burthenſome, in the preſent declining ſituation of this country, ſince no material indulgence has been granted, nor no conſtitutional or commercial reſtraint has been removed in this oppreſſed country, to enable us to bear this additional incumbrance; and becauſe it does not appear to us, that there was any peculiar demand for it at preſent, which we may reaſonably infer from the act itſelf, as there is no clauſe to appropriate the produce of this tax to a particular purpoſe.

2dly, Becauſe we have reaſon to believe, that an aſſurance had been given to the other Houſe of Parliament, from Adminiſtration, that the Commiſſioners of accounts ſhould be employed as Commiſſioners of ſtamps, which was intended as an inducement to their acquieſcence in this meaſure: Whereas the words of the act elude, if not totally counteract this promiſe, ſince the Commiſſioners of ſtamps are obliged to account annually before the Commiſſioners of impreſt accounts; and becauſe the Lord Lieutenant is enabled to appoint officers without limitation in number, or expence, or any qualification whatſoever—And farther, there is no diſabling clauſe ſimilar to that by which the officers of all duties created ſince 1692, are inadmiſſable in the Houſe of Commons of England, which muſt evidently increaſe the number of placemen, and the influence of the Crown in Parliament.

3dly, Becauſe it ſeems to us unconſtitutional to veſt the power in his Majeſty's repreſentative, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of aſcertaining annually, by proclamation, the price of paper and other materials, which ſhall be iſſued from the ſtamp-office, ſince a corrupt Viceroy may hereafter ſet his own price upon them without controul, which would not be the caſe if it were veſted in the Commiſſioners of the revenue, or other officers under the controul of Parliament, in like manner as this power is veſted in England in the Lords of the Treaſury.

4thly, Becauſe we conceive that this act, ſo far as it relates to the ſtamping of news-papers and of pamphlets, evidently tends to invade, and to abridge the liberty of the preſs, that great and neceſſary outwork and barrier of our conſtitutional rights, which we ought ever to maintain againſt all invaſion with the moſt cautious attention, as upon its ſecurity moſt ultimately depend the very exiſtence of our execellent conſtitution. And becauſe farther, the tax upon pamphlets was not a part of the firſt ſtamp act in England, the 5th of W. and M. chap. 21ſt. but commenced by the 10th of Ann, chap. 19. in the latter end of the Queen's days, a period from whence we ſhould be ſorry to derive a precedent.

5thly, Becauſe if the licentiouſneſs of the preſs be an object of complaint, it ſhould be reſtrained by a manly mode of legiſlation, ſtrengthening the criminal juſtice of this country, and not by making the crown countenance it to a certain degree, by conſidering it as the ſubject of revenue.

6thly, Becauſe finally we muſt conſider this as a *tax upon the juſtice, the property*, and the commerce of this country, as a fund for penſions, and a poviſion for that ſyſtem of venality improved by a late Viceroy, and the neceſſary ſequel of a plan which we muſt ever conſider with the utmoſt deteſtation.

LEINSTER,
CARYSFORT,
IRNHAM,
MOUNTMORRES,
MOLESWORTH.

We diſſent for the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th reaſons.

CHARLEMONT,
MOIRA.

*Feb.* 27. A correſpondent obſerves, that he never had a perfect idea of a ſtar chamber proceeding till the 29th of laſt month at the hearing of a certain American petition. It was then that ſhameful ſcene was repreſented to him, in which a brutal crown lawyer was encouraged to abuſe with the utmoſt rancour and malignity the amiable and illuſtrious Sir Walter Raleigh.

*Feb.* 28. Dr. Franklin, we hear has ſince his *fracas* with the Miniſtry, voluntarily reſigned his American Agency; nobly diſdaining to receive the wages of his conſtituents, a day longer than he found himſelf in a capacity to do them any eſſential ſervice.

——— Howard, Eſq; was on Wedneſday laſt appointed one of the Surveyors General of the cuſtoms in the room of John Temple, Eſq;

*March* 1. Mr. Temple, who fought a duel ſometime ago with Mr. Whately, is diſmiſſed, by command of his Majeſty, from the employment which he held in America.

*March* 2. The Induſtry, Niccolls, from London to Virginia, is aſhore on the iſland of Sheepy, and full of water.

The preſent Grand Seignior, it is ſaid, propoſes to ſubmit the differences between the Porte and Ruſſia to the mediation of Great-Britain.

They write from Peterſburgh, that their court had reſolved not to admit any foreign officers in the ſervice of the army as volunteers.

His Sicilian Majeſty having appointed a Spaniſh grandee to the poſt of Secretary of the marine, gives general diſguſt to the Neapolitan nobility.

*March* 3. This day the Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of an act made in the 23d year of the late King, intitled, an act for extending and improving the trade to Africa; and to take into conſideration an account of the names of all the freemen of the company of merchants trading to Africa, who have been admitted to their freedom within the city of London, with their reſpective addition and places of abode, and the times of the admiſſion of ſuch of them as have been admitted ſince the 1ſt of Jan. 1760.

A gentleman was aſking his friend at a Coffee-Houſe, what the notorious Charles would do now, when diſmiſſed from his employment? Any thing, replied the other, except being a friend to the liberties of his country, for that is not in the blood of him.

Col. Barre's picture of the uſual method of voting for election trials, is at once ludicrous and melancholy. To ſee men pouring in juſt at the nick of time, like ſo many hired ſlaves to earn their daily bread, ſome ſtaggering from drunkenneſs, others running from their lurking holes, and all, or at leaſt the moſt part of them, ignorant of the merits of the cauſe upon which they decide, muſt give us a ſad proſpect of our condition when we conſider by what Hottentots we have been, and may be again repreſented.

Col. Jenning's motive relative to American affairs is poſtponed till to-morrow.

The ſhip Buchanan, of Greenock, Capt. James Moody, from New-York to Bourdeaux, laden with 2500 barrels of flour, was loſt on the 22d of January near Bourdeaux; the whole crew periſhed, 1800 barrels of the flour were ſaved.

Several farmers and artificers from the north-riding of Yorkſhire, and the ſouth part of the county of Durham are preparing to embark for North-America.

*March* 4. By the laſt Holland mail advice was received of a dreadful fire at Geneva, by which the great church, with many other public and private buildings have been deſtroyed.

*March* 5. The following is his Majeſty's anſwer which Lord Hinchinbroke reported to the Houſe of Commons to their congratulatory addreſs on the birth of the Prince:

"His Majeſty returns thanks to the Houſe of Commons for this inſtance of their affectionate Attachmept to him and his family."

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, attended by the City Marſhal and other officers, proceeded from Guildhall, accompanied by Alderman Croſby, Eſdaile, Hopkins, Thomas, Plomer, Rawlinſon, Peckham, and joined at Charing-Croſs by Alderman Plumbe, with the two Sheriffs, to St James's, to preſent the following congratulatory addreſs to his Majeſty on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince. The Recorder not being able to attend, the common ſerjeant read and preſented the ſaid addreſs to his Majeſty.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of your antient city of London, in common council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon with our warmeſt congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt excellent Queen, and the auſpicious birth of another Prince.

"With gratitude to the divine goodneſs we behold the increaſe of your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and gives a more permanent ſecurity to the civil and religious liberties of your people."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour of kiſſing the King's hand; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Walter Raulinſon, Eſq; Alderman of Dowgate Ward.

*Extract of a letter from Worceſter.*

"We have ſucceeded once in ſetting aſide a miniſterial member for this city, on account of bribery and corruption, which we reckon a great point carried for conſtitutional liberty. We hope now to try another point with the enemies to our country, and prevent the interpoſition of any Lord of Parliament, or any Lord Lieutenant of any county, concerning themſelves in the election of members to ſerve for the Commons in Parliament; for while it reſts only in a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, that this is a high infringement of their liberties and privileges, we are not ſufficiently ſecured from the power and influence of the Ariſtocracy. This ſeems to be the only point wanting to render conſtitutional liberty in this country complete.

BOSTON, *April* 21.

We hear that upon the firſt news of the tea's being deſtroyed at Boſton, and the dreadful denunciations which were given out againſt that obnoxious *carthage*, a committee from the North-American merchants waited on Lord Dartmouth to be informed, whether their property might be ſafe if ſhipped to that apparently devoted capital? The large cargoes on board half a dozen ſhips come and hourly expected, ſeem a pretty ſatisfactory anſwer that the town will not yet be *laid in aſhes*, whatever might be the fate of the *committee*, who are again *talked of* to be ſent for and tried on the *bugbear* ſtatute of Henry the eighth.

NEW-YORK, *April* 25.

On Monday laſt advice was received from Philadelphia, that Capt. Chambers, of the Ship London, of this port, had taken on board at the port of London, eighteen boxes of fine Tea, which were regularly cleared, and the mark and numbers were taken from the cocket, by Capt. All, of Philadelphia. As Capt. Chambers was one of the firſt who refuſed to take the India Company's Tea on freight the laſt ſummer, for which he received the thanks of the citizens, they could not believe that he knew of the Teas being on board, and therefore ſuppoſed it to have been ſhipt by ſome miniſterial tool, under another denomination, in order to injure the owners, or the reputation of the maſter, or to make an experiment of this mode of introducing the Teas to America. The committee, and the inhabitants, were therefore determined to examine into the matter with great vigilance. In the night the long expected Tea ſhip Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, arrived at Sandy-Hook, without her mizen-maſt and one of her anchors, which were loſt in a gale of wind the ſecond inſtant, when her main-top-maſt was ſprung, and thrown on her beam ends. Letters being delivered to him by the pilot from ſundry gentlemen of this city, informing him of the determined reſolution of the citizens not to ſuffer the Tea on board of his ſhip to be landed, he requeſted the pilot to bring him up to procure neceſſaries and make a proteſt, but they would not do it until leave was obtained. Early the next morning this was communicated to the committee, and it appearing to them to be the ſenſe of the city that ſuch leave ſhould be granted to him, the ſhip to remain at the Hook, the pilot was immediately diſpatched to bring him up. This intelligence was immediately communicated to the public by a hand bill. At ſix P. M. the pilot boat returned with Capt. Lockyer on board, and although the people had but a very ſhort notice of it the wharf was crouded with the citizens, to ſee the man whoſe arrival they long and impatiently wiſhed, to give them an opportunity to co-operate with the other colonies. The Committee conducted him to the Houſe of the Hon. Henry White, Eſq; one of the Conſignees, and there, informed Capt. Lockyer, that it was the ſenſe of the citizens that he ſhould not preſume to go near the Cuſtom-Houſe, and to make the utmoſt diſpatch in procuring the neceſſary articles he wanted for his voyage. To this he anſwerred, "that as the Conſignees would not receive his cargoe, he would not go to the Cuſtom-Houſe, and would make all the diſpatch he could to leave the city." A Committee of obſervation was immediately appointed to go down in a ſloop to the Hook, to remain there near the Tea ſhip till ſhe departs for London.

Wedneſday night arrived Captain Lawrence, from London, who confirmed the account received from Philadelphia, of Captain Chambers having on board eighteen boxes of fine Tea, but could not tell who was the ſhipper, or to whom it was addreſſed. Thurſday the Committee interrogated Capt. Lawrence relative to what he knew of the Tea's being on board of Capt. Chambers, when he ſhewed them a memorandum in his pocket book which he took from the cocket in the middle of Capt. Chambers's file of papers in the ſearcher's office at Graveſend, correſponding with the advice tranſmitted from Philadelphia, except ſome variation in the mark. This morning the following hand bill was diſtributed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"The ſenſe of the city relative to the landing "the Eaſt-Indía Company's Tea being ſignified "to Captain Lockyer, by the Committee, never-"theleſs, it is the deſire of a number of the citi-

"zens, that at his departure from hence he ſhould "ſee, with his own eyes, their deteſtation of the "meaſures purſued by the Miniſtry and the Eaſt-"India company to enſlave this country. This "will be declared by the convention of the peo-"ple at his departure from this city; which will "be on next Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, "when, no doubt, every friend to this country "will attend. The bells will give the notice "about an hour before he embarks from Mur-"ray's wharf."

*New-York, April* 21, 1774.

By order of the Committee.

Friday at noon Captain Chambers came into the Hook; the Pilot aſked him if he had any Tea on board? He declared he had none. Two of the Committee of obſervation went on board of Captain Chambers, and informed him of the advices received of his having Tea on board, and demanded a ſight of all his cockets, which was accordingly given them, but the cocket for the Tea was not found among them, nor was the mark or number on his manifeſt.

About 4 P. M. the ſhip came to the wharf, when ſhe was boarded by a number of the citizens. Captain Chambers was interrogated relative to his having the Tea on board, but he ſtill denied it. He was then told it was in vain to deny it, for as there was good proof of its being on board, it would be found, as there were Committees appointed to open every package, and that he had better be open and candid about it, and demanded the cocket for the Tea; upon which he confeſſed it was on board, and delivered the cocket. The owners and the Committee immediately met at Mr. Francis's where Capt. Chambers was ordered to attend. Upon examining him who was the ſhipper and owner of the Tea, he declared that he was ſole owner of it.—After the moſt mature deliberation, it was determined to communicate the whole ſtate of the matter to the people, who were convened near the ſhip; which was accordingly done. The Mohawks were prepared to do their duty at a proper hour, but the body of the people were ſo impatient that, before it arrived, a number of them entered the ſhip, about 8 P. M. took out the Tea, which was at hand, broke the caſes, and ſtarted their contents into the river, without doing any damage to the ſhip or cargoe. Several perſons of reputation were placed below, to keep tally, and about the companion, to prevent ill-diſpoſed perſons from going below the deck. At 10 o'clock the people all diſperſed in good order, but in great wrath againſt the Captain; and it was not without ſome riſque of his life that he eſcaped. Saturday at 8 A. M. all the bells of the city rang, purſuant to the notice publiſhed on Thurſday. About 9, the greateſt number of people were collected at and near the Coffee-Houſe, that was ever known in this city. At a quarter paſt 9 the Committee came out of the Coffee-Houſe with Capt. Lockyer, upon which the band of muſic attending played God ſave the King. Immediately there was a call for Capt. Chambers, where is he? where is he? Capt. Lockyer muſt not go till we find Capt. Chambers, to ſend him with the Tea-ſhip. This produced marks of fear in Capt. Lockyer, who imagined ſome miſchief was intended him; but upon aſſurances being given him to the contrary, he appeared compoſed. The Committee, with the muſic, conducted him through the multitude to the end of Murray's wharf, where he was put on board the pilot boat, and wiſhed a ſafe paſſage; upon which the multitude gave loud huzzas, and many guns were fired, expreſſive of their joy at his departure. The Committee of obſervation at the Hook have cognizance of him, till a fair wind offers for his departure from thence. Thus to the great mortification of the ſecret and open enemies of America, and the joy of all the friends of liberty and human nature, the union of theſe colonies is maintained in a conteſt of the utmoſt importance to their ſafety and felicity.

*April* 28. On Sunday night, at 8 P. M. the Committee of obſervation returned from the Hook. They inform us, that the ſailors of the Tea ſhip, being unwilling to proceed with her to London, made a raft of ſpars and boards, in order to quit the ſhip with the tide of flood, but were obſerved by the Captain, and being aided by the committee, who offered their aſſiſtance to him, they deſiſted from their project.—That on Sunday at 10 A. M. the ſhip and the ſloop, with the committee, weighed their anchors and ſtood to ſea; and at 2 P. M. the pilot boat and the committee's ſloop left her at the diſtance of three leagues from the Hook.

With Capt. Lockyer, in the ſhip Nancy, went paſſenger, Capt. James Chambers.

## PHILADELPHIA, *May* 2.

By Capt. Hindſon, in a ſhort paſſage from Jamaica, we learn, that a few days before he ſailed Captain Morgan arrived there from the Downs, who on his paſſage ſpoke the Mercury packet, Captain Sharpe, from Bengal and Madraſs for London, diſpatched Home with the very important news of the city of Tanjour being taken by the Eaſt-India Company's troops, under the command of General Spencer, who made the King priſoner, and that the city, with the King, was agreed to be ranſomed; alſo that another province in India, taken by the Company's troops, previous to the capture of Tanjour, had been diſpoſed of for 1,400,000l. 600,000l. of which was then on board the ſaid packet, as a remittance to the company.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb.* 10.

"I hope that you, as a Lawyer, keep ſtaunch in the ſupport of North-American liberties, and that you do not attempt to qualify them away into forms and ſhadows, as our great Lawyers do here. If you do, expect no grace or favour from me; for I am an enthuſiaſt in the glorious cauſe of univerſal Liberty. But though I condemn our Lawyers in the groſs, let me except *one* Doctor of Laws however, from the general cenſure; I mean the great Dr. Franklin, that glorious weſtern conſtellation, who, like the Sun, is great through all his race, but more mildly magnificent in his evening, than his meridian.—Diſmiſſed by an ungrateful King, and proſecuted by an abandoned Miniſtry, he towers above them, and looks down with contempt on creatures who have nothing but titles and eſtates to diſtinguiſh them from the common herd of mankind."

*Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb.* 14.

"You will have heard before this reaches you, how infamouſly Dr. Franklin has been treated by Adminiſtration; and you will ſoon ſee in what light they behold American Petitions. There is not a more obnoxious character here, at preſent, than that of a friend to America. The colonies ſhould, therefore, be more particularly attentive in cultivating union and harmony among themſelves. The ſpirit of this country is extremely hoſtile to them; and they have nothing to depend upon, but their own union and firmneſs."

Captain Hood, from Briſtol, on the 1ſt ult. in lat. 40: 31, ſpoke a ſhip from Sicily for Newfoundland, out 5 weeks, but could not learn the maſter's name: On the 21ſt, in lat. 38, ſpoke the brig Mary, Capt. Anderſon, from New-York for Liverpool, out 5 days, all well; and on the 23d, in lat. 38: 25, ſpoke the ſhip John Galley, Capt. Smith, from New-York for Barcelona, out 5 days.

On Saturday laſt were executed here, purſuant to their ſentence, James Swaine, Barnaby Ripton, Joſeph Price, Richard Birch, and a mulatto woman.—James Hambleton and Thomas Stephens were reprieved; and Conrad Founder was reſpited during the Governor's pleaſure.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Briſtol.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.
Brig Elizabeth, W. Button, Waterford.
Ship Betſey, S. Hood, Briſtol.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, New-Caſtle on Delaware.
Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, North-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, L. Tipping, Falmouth.
Sch. Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Ship Sally, S. Covell, Corunna.
Brig Princeſs of Orange, H. Norris, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Neſbitt, J. Green, Liſbon.
Brig Polly, G. Hirſt, Barbados.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Richard Penn, J. All, Liſbon.
Brig Bachelor, W. Hindſon, Antigua.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz.
Snow Harmony, J. Cliſton, Oporto.
Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia.
Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados.

CLEARED.

Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Sloop Robert, W. B. Bunting, Virginia.
Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda.
Brig Harriot, J. Club, Alicant.
Sch. Betſy, R. Patterſon, Jamaica.
Brig Monmouth, S. Devonſhire, Alicant.
Sloop Induſtry, C. Gale, North Carolina.
Sch. Peggy, J. Elliott, Madeira.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia.
Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, Corunna.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica.
Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, North-Carolina.
Sch. Yorke, W. Carliſle, Antigua.

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### To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

SIR,

YOU have at length brought the full force of your charge againſt me, introduced with a long harangue in the laſt PACKET. I ſhall not ſpare time to make any reply to the *booriſh wit* of which you have been ſo laviſh. We have already troubled the reſpectable public too much with a diſpute which can be of no advantage to either of us—I am but where I was before you began to write, and *you* have only injured your own reputation, by darting the ſting of Malice in vain—I appeal to any unprejudiced perſon, whether the proofs you have ſo long threatened me with amount to any the leaſt conviction, that I have been inſtrumental in breaking open your letters. It does not reſt with me to prove a negative. I have in my firſt advertiſement, given my word of honour to the public that I had no hand in an action ſo diſhonourable, and expreſſed my abhorrence of it. This, I hope, will ſufficiently clear me of the charge, until you bring ſome poſitive, or at leaſt ſtrong circumſtantial proof to counterpoiſe my aſſertion. If my friends in general are ſatisfied with my conduct in this matter, as I have reaſon to flatter myſelf they are, I am not anxious as to your opinion of me: *Your* friendſhip or enmity can be of little importance to me. You ſet off with a determination, if poſſible, to fix a ſtigma upon my character: To this end you have worked every idea, and laboured to bend the inflexible bars of truth itſelf. You ſpare no pains, you grudge no expence to bring about your favourite purpoſe. You have ſent expreſſes up to *Borden-Town* to collect intelligence, you have by your emiſſaries endeavoured to perſuade people here to furniſh you with ſome little evidence reſpecting the charge you bring againſt me, and after all your coſt and trouble, find yourſelf but where you ſet out. Cool and undiſturbed I ſet at home, and purſue my uſual round of buſineſs. *Conſcious innocence*, at leaſt as to the point in queſtion, renders me eaſy and fearleſs of all that your feeble rage can do.

You, or your friends for you, have, indeed, expoſed to public view ſome private letters which I wrote in haſte, and never expected to ſee in the preſs. How honourable ſuch a conduct is I leave to your own conſcience to determine. For my part I ſee little difference between publiſhing a man's private correſpondence without his conſent, in order to expoſe him to ridicule, and the breaking open of letters to ſatisfy a vain curioſity, or to anſwer wicked and malevolent purpoſes—He that would do the one, would not heſitate to do the other, to anſwer the calls of a wicked reſentment. I have hitherto patiently born your contempt of my literary abilities, without reply, but cannot help taking this opportunity to declare, that *Humphrey Traveller* hath not done me juſtice: The letter he publiſhes as mine, is far from being a true copy of the original.

In anſwer to your queries, I ſhall only ſay, that the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d do no more than call upon me for reaſons why I did not throw aſide every other buſineſs and attend only to the forwarding your *important* letter with all poſſible expedition. If you think I have been negligent in this matter, I would adviſe you to puniſh my remiſsneſs by truſting no more of your letters to my ſtage for conveyance. Your 4th query contains the very point yet undetermined, viz. *how came Mr. Imlay's letter broke open?* I have already declared *I know not.* You charge me with the fact. If you really think I did it, why do you aſk the queſtion? Inſtead of a query you ſhould have brought the proof.

I now propoſe, as to my part, to cloſe this unprofitable diſpute; and would adviſe you, before we part, to be cautious for the future how you indulge the impetuoſity of your temper. Your are but *a young man.* Your character in life will, in a great meaſure, depend upon the impreſſions you give at firſt ſetting out. And as you ſeem naturally prone to envy and reſentment, and to be actuated by violent paſſions, it behooves you to keep a ſtrict guard over yourſelf. For ſo ſure as you follow your headſtrong inclinations, you will be involved in continual difficulties, and in the end forfeit the eſteem of all good men.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

*Borden-Town*, 28th *April*, 1774.

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TO BE SOLD,

A WHARF and STORES near the Drawbridge, and two BREWERS COPPERS. Enquire of ANTHONY MORRIS.

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WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,
CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,

At Hippocrates's Head, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of Drugs, patent Medicines, &c. which he will ſell for caſh or the uſual credit, very reaſonable.

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ISAAC BARTRAM,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

HAS imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, a large aſſortment of Drugs and patent Medicines, which will be ſold at the loweſt prices, at his Medicine Store in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Unicorn's Head; conſiſting of ſaffron, camphire, cream of tartar, Epſom and Glauber ſalts, borax, ſalt petre, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, antimony, ſago, ſalop, and pearl barley; alſo pocket inſtruments in pouches and ſhagreen caſes, crown lancets, and crooked needles with and without caſes, ivory and pewter ſyringes, ſcales with gold weights, phials, blue and white gallipots, crucibles, ſmelling-bottles, gold leaf, Dutch metal, Naples yellow, white and red lead, yellow oker, and Spaniſh brown ground in oil, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, and various kinds of water colours, camels hair pencils, linſeed oil raw and boiled, beſt ſallad and common ſweet oil, James's powders, Lockyer's and Anderſon's Scotch pills, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balſam, Grenough's tincture for the teeth, Fraunces's elixir, Walker's Jeſuits drops, Britiſh oil, and ætherial oil of tar, &c. &c.

The ſaid BARTRAM has lately built an elaboratory for conducting of chymical operations in the beſt manner, ſo that phyſicians may be ſupplied with moſt preparations as genuine as can be had at Apothecaries Hall, and at a reaſonable price; he alſo will give the higheſt price for well ſalted roſe leaves, or diſtil them for half the water.


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FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Worceſter and county of Philadelphia, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, a black MARE, near 14 hands high, a natural trotter, between 10 and 11 years old, no white about her except a ſmall ſemicircle in her forehead, much reſembling the new moon, a ſcar on one buttock in the form of a croſs; if any brand or ſaddle marks, unknown; very ſlack of courage. The thief is ſuppoſed to be one JOHN CAMERON, alias JOHN CAMMEL, ſays he is a Scotchman, was committed to Frederick Town gaol, in Maryland, ſome years ago, and about four years ago was a criminal in Philadelphia gaol, and paſſed by the name of JOHN DAVIS, which is thought to be his real name, and that he is a Welchman; about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, has a down look, had on a blue cloth coat, which appears like home-made, with white metal buttons, and another with him of a ſightiſh colour, alſo a blue cloth jacket half-worn, ſtriped cotton ticken trowſers, good felt hat, blue ſtockings, and ſhoes with braſs buckles in them: It is uncertain which way he is gone, as he aſked the way to ſeveral places. Any perſon apprehending the thief, and ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that he be convicted of the fact, and giving information where the owner may get his mare again, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the mare alone, TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE.

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WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber purchaſed a MARE of a certain ARMSTRONG PORTER, horſe-jockey, of Lancaſter county, which mare the ſaid Porter engaged to be ſound, only ſeven years old, and an excellent breeder; quite the reverſe of which I find to be her character, ſhe being diſordered with the ringborn, is not leſs than fourteen years old, and is well known to have been barren all her days: For ſaid mare I gave him my note of hand for Thirty Pounds, payable the firſt of the eighth month next: Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame unleſs compelled thereto by due courſe of law.

WILLIAM COALE, Jun.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber purchaſed a HORSE of a certain ROBERT MAXWELL, horſe-jockey, of Lancaſter county, which horſe the ſaid Maxwell engaged to be ſound, and only five years old, which I ſince find he falſly affirmed in order to deceive and defraud the unſuſpecting honeſt, the horſe being only pampered up to ſerve the purpoſes of villainy, whilſt at the ſame time he was much diſordered, tho' not eaſily perceived by an unſkilful diſcerner, and alſo conſiderably older than he affirmed him to be. For ſaid horſe I gave him my note of hand, payable in June next: Theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame unleſs compelled thereto by due courſe of law.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Jun.

N. B. The above-mentioned men being, as we underſtand, in co-partnerſhip in horſe-dealing, they alſo ſold a mare in our neighbourhood for eight years old, which proves to be not leſs than fifteen: As by the mouths of ſaid creatures they appear to be nearly of the age they ſold them for, it is highly probable they make uſe of ſome art by burning their teeth, whereby they impoſe upon thoſe not aware of ſuch villainy.

*Harford County, April* 21, 1774.

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PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his ſtore the fourth door below the north-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HATH imported a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are ſuperfine and fine broadcloths; caſſimers and wiltons; ſtriped, changeable and plain luteſtrings; ducapes and paduaſoys; black, blue, white and cloth coloured ſattins and peelongs; ſilk, cotton and thread hoſe and breeches pieces, and almoſt every article commonly imported.

Said MARCHINTON returns his moſt humble thanks to his friends and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance: He alſo begs leave to aſſure them, that he hath it now in his power to ſerve them better than before, and he will make it his particular ſtudy to do it, both to increaſe his ſales and merit their eſteem.—He hath beſt hyſon, common green, ſouchong and bohea TEAS for ſale.

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Lately imported from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be SOLD by

JAMES BRINGHURST,

At his Ware-houſe on the Bank, below Walnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Joſhua Fiſher and Sons in Front-ſtreet, and John Morton's in Water-ſtreet,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. with compleat Furniture both for houſe and ſhip building, in great variety; alſo moſt ſorts of tradeſmens tools; knives and forks with or without caſes, tea urns, roaſting jacks, nails from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt ſize, iron pots, kettles, &c. Alſo a large aſſortment of painters colours, either dry or ground in oil, in large or ſmall quantities; linſeed oil by the barrel, gallon or quart, boiled or unboiled; paint bruſhes and tools, diamonds for cutting glaſs, &c. window glaſs from 6 by 8 to the largeſt ſize uſed in building, either ſquare or arched, or in any form; clock-faces, coach-glaſſes, and ſheet glaſs in crates; alſo very handſome green or black hair ſeating, and ſundry other articles too numerous to inſert.

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TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land called PROSPECT, containing one thouſand acres, the property of Mr. William Fenton, of Sheffield in England, now of Philadelphia. This tract is entirely woodland, the ſoil well adapted for farming, being well watered from a conſtant ſtream, from which a quantity of good meadow may be made. The road from the Garriſon Church to Murray's, where it interſects the Conewago Road, runs through this land; it is convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and ſeveral merchant mills, the diſtance from Baltimore Town only 15 miles, a good public waggon road, by which the purchaſer may attend with eaſe the weekly market of Baltimore, where the higheſt price is given for every article that can be produced or ſpared from a farm. The land is capable of great improvement, and being freſh may be divided into two, three or four farms. The title and terms of ſale may be known by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Eſq; in Baltimore Town, who is empowered to ſell the ſame.

N. B. Credit will be given for great part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond on intereſt, with ſecurity.

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*Maiden-Head, April* 24, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living near Princeton, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL NUGENT, about 26 years of age, is marked with the ſmall-pox, ſtout and well made, ſpeaks with the brogue, has ſhort brown hair, and apt to take a hearty drink: Had on and took with him when he went away, a rediſh brown coatee with white metal buttons, a white ſwanſkin waiſtcoat, breeches the ſame of the coatee, an old brown ſurtout, and ſnuff coloured velvet breeches; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name and forge a paſs. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, from

THOMAS TOBIN.

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TO BE SOLD BY

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

NEW-ENGLAND rum; *lamp* and *tanner's oil*; ſweet oil in barrels; beſt Boſton mackarel; cotton; *pepper*; table cod-fiſh; a large quantity of *Boſton ſhoes*; New-England ſcythes; ſeal ſkins; woollen checks and white flannels, ſtriped cotton, all homeſpun; *ſpermaceti candles*; Madeira and Malaga wines; a large parcel of iron tea-kettles; pickled ſalmon in kegs; iron pots and kettles, and pot-aſh kettles; a few bags of hops; Boſton made hoes and ſhod ſhovels; very curious iron dogs; *Barcelona handkerchiefs*, plains, blacks and colours; choice indigo, *freſh raiſins*, almonds, &c.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

A NEW BOOK, printed and ſold by

R. AITKEN,

Oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, on a new type and fine paper,

ESSAY on the character, manners, and genius of WOMEN, in different ages.—Enlarged from the French of Mr. THOMAS, by Mr. RUSSELL.

In Two Volumes, duodecimo, bound in one.

CONTENTS of the TWO VOLUMES.

PART I. *Of the women of antiquity. Introduction.*

SECT. I. *Of the great and virtuous actions of women in general.* II. *Of the Grecian women.* III. *Of the Roman women.* IV. *Of the effects of chriſtianity on the manners of women.*

PART II. *Of the women of modern nations.*

SECT. I. *Of the inundation of the Barbarians, and the effects of chivalry, on the character and manners of women.* II. *Of the revival of letters, and the learning of women.* III. *Of the books written in honour of women, and of the ſuperiority of the ſexes.* IV. *The ſubject continued.*

CONTENTS of the SECOND VOLUME.

SECT. V. *Of the comparative merit of the two ſexes.* VI. *Of the decline of ſerious gallantry, and of the progreſs of ſociety in France.* VII. *Of the progreſs of ſociety in Britain, and of the character, manners, and talents of the Britiſh women.* VIII. *The concluſion.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

FENELON, *Archbiſhop of Cambray, and author of Telemachus, has left us a treatiſe on the education of women. Since his time, other authors, more or leſs celebrated, have written on the ſame ſubject. The author here preſents an hiſtorical picture, and an aſſemblage of facts and obſervations, which may ſerve as the elements of a didactic work. It will perhaps ſhew, that women are ſuſceptible of all the qualities, which religion, ſociety, or government, would chuſe to aſſign them. This eſſay may be conſidered as part of a hiſtory of the manners. Viewed in that light, it is perhaps the moſt complete performance hitherto publiſhed; and it is indiſputably the moſt elegant, and moſt philoſophical treatiſe, on the female mind and female character.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of May inſt. at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of and in certain meſſuages, tenements and workſhops, commonly called and known by the name of the China Manufactory, and the like moiety of a lot or piece of ground, whereon the ſame works are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, 232 feet, and in rear or depth, on Wicacoa lane, 319 feet, containing by computation one acre and an half; together with the like moiety of ſundry implements uſed in the buſineſs of china-making; which moiety is ſubject to a ground rent of £17 : 15 : 6, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Gouſe Bonnin; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directad, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 5th day of May inſt. at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and on the ſouth ſide of Taylor's alley, lately in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Walter Shee, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 119 feet; bounded by meſſuages and ground of James Stuart and others; ſubject to a ground rent of £17 : 19 : 1, currency, payable in Spaniſh dollars to George Gray, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday the 6th day of May inſt. at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain genteel three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the bank of the river Delaware, at the north end of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth from Front-ſtreet in King-ſtreet or Water-ſtreet; bounded northward with Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward with Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by a meſſuage or tenement, late of Jeſſe Williamſon, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground rent of £11, currency, per annum; and to the yearly rent or ſum of 17s. ſterling, being deemed the proportionable part of the Proprietor's thirds; late the eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Williamſon; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 7th day of May inſt. at the houſe of James Riddle, near the Play-houſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, nearly oppoſite the place of ſale, containing in front, on the ſaid road, about 20 feet, and in depth about 165 feet; bounded by ground appertaining to the eſtate of Daniel Jones, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a ground rent of £3, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Peter Broades and John Philip Mertz; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th day of May inſt. at the houſe of George Beheoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 202 feet and an half, and in depth 360 feet; bounded by Hanover and Marlborough-ſtreets, and by ground of Edward Duffield and others; ſubject to a certain Mrs. Margaret Forſter's right of dower therein; late the eſtate of James Forſter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE CHARLESTOWN PACKET, SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER;

SHE is compleatly provided to accommodate paſſengers; two thirds of her cargo is ready to go on board, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or ſaid maſter on board at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

ANY perſon leaving off buſineſs, or any one who is a ſtranger in the country, that has, or may have this ſeaſon, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to diſpoſe of low for caſh, may find a purchaſer by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-ſtreet, which will prevent the trouble of having them ſold at public ſale, and paying the forever loſt five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has taken the tavern in Princeton, lately kept by WILLIAM HICK, at the ſign of the New-Jerſey College. All travellers and others may depend on the utmoſt care, and the moſt punctual attendance; and he flatters himſelf that ſuch perſons as have formerly uſed the houſe will continue to call, as well as all others to whom it may be convenient, as he is determined that nothing ſhall be wanting to furniſh the beſt entertainment.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh, on the 27th of April laſt, a brown COW, with a white face, and ſome white on her back. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE HITNER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Out of the paſturage of JOHN SMITH, on Tinicum Iſland, on the twenty ſecond of the third month, 1774, at night,

A BROWN HORSE about 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, having a ſmall neck, a few white hairs on his forehead, a mealey noſe, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, a long dock and ſwitch tail, near ſeven years old, part blooded. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to JOHN SMITH living in Chicheſter, or to JOHN HOSKINS in Burlington, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HOSKINS.

*Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday, the eighth day of April inſtant, a young man, named JOSEPH BRYAN, who was employed as a *rider* between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and took with him FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-EIGHT MILLED DOLLARS, which were ſent by him, in a bag, directed to WILLIAM LUX, in Baltimore. The ſaid BRYAN is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a likely face, black hair tied behind, and a large toupee, is round ſhouldered, inclinable to ſtoop, and has a remarkable way of ſhaking his head, when ſpoken to, or in common diſcourſe: Had on when he went away, a grey beaver coat, brown jacket, and broadcloth breeches, with braſs buttons. He was ſeen returning to Philadelphia the ſame day he left it, at GEORGE GRAY's ferry, with a young man, who lives with Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Merchant. It is ſuppoſed a young man, named WALKER, who lived with Mr. CRAIG, at the White Horſe in Elbow Lane, went off with him; the ſaid WALKER is about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſwarthy complexion, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, and wore a ſuit of parſon's grey cloth, with a pair of black breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid JOSEPH BRYAN, ſo that the above ſum or part may be recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, by applying to WILLIAM STINSON, *Poſt-rider*.

JOSEPH CARSON,

At his STORE in MARKET-STREET,

BEING determined to decline the Dry Goods Buſineſs for ſome time, will ſell the remaining ſtock of DRY GOODS on hand at prime coſt. As he intends going to England as ſoon as his affairs will permit, he requeſts all perſons indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, beyond the limited or uſual time of credit, to diſcharge the ſame immediately to prevent further trouble.

He will let the Houſe and Store now occupied by him, which may be entered on the firſt of May.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inſtant, (April) from the ſubſcriber, living at Trenton Ferry, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL KEELLY, about five feet ſix inches high, twenty-two years of age, has brown hair, very thick legs, and is freſh coloured; had on when he went away, an old grey coat, a green jacket, an old pair of leather breeches, a pair of white worſted ſtockings, and a good pair of ſhoes and buckles: He took with him a white and a check ſhirt, and a ſoldier's knapſack, with white-metal buttons: 'Tis probable he has a paſs with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by PATRICK COLVIN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wedneſday the eleventh day of May, at the houſe of Peter Withington, tavern-keeper, in the town of Reading,

TWO lots or pieces of ground, containing five acres each, No. 6 and 26, lying near ſaid town. The purchaſer paying one third of the purchaſe money on delivery of the deeds, may have twelve months or more for the payment of the remainder, paying intereſt. The ſale will begin at ſix o'clock in the evening, when attendance will be given.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday the twelfth day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A TWO ſtory brick houſe, and brick kitchen adjoining it, in Southwark, containing eight rooms and ſix fire places; the lot is 20 feet front on Argyle-ſtreet (between Front-ſtreet and the River Delaware, on a line with Almond-ſtreet) and 67 feet deep; it would ſuit either for a ſhop or tavern. Alſo two two-ſtory brick houſes and kitchens, in Gilbert's (commonly called Elfrith's) Alley, on the ſouth ſide thereof, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and between Mulberry and Saſſafraſs-ſtreets, containing in breadth on ſaid alley 19 feet 4 inches each, and in depth 53 feet 6 inches. And alſo at private ſale, two two-ſtory brick houſes and kitchens in Laurel-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide thereof, leading from Spruce to Third-ſtreet, and between Second and Third-ſtreets, each containing in breadth 16 and a half feet, and in depth 80 feet. The two laſt houſes are inſured; the whole clear of incumbrances, and the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to Mr. ROBERT MAGILL, Book-binder and Stationer, at the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of June, will be Run for, over the Centre Courſe, a Purſe of One Hundred Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age; four years old to carry 7 ſtone 7 pounds; five years old, 8 ſtone 9 pounds; ſix years old, 9 ſtone 3 pounds, and aged, 9 ſtone 10 pounds; the beſt of three four-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.—Not leſs than three reputed running horſes will be allowed to ſtart for this purſe.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th, a Purſe of Fifty Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free only for four and five years old; four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old, 9 ſtone; the beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

And, on THURSDAY the 9th, the City-Purſe of Fifty Pounds, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, not being full blood, carrying weight for age and blood, as follows—Four years old, half blood, to carry 6 ſtone 10 pounds, three-quarters, 7 ſtone, and all others 7 ſtone 4 pounds; five years old, half blood, 7 ſtone 10 pounds; three-quarters 8 ſtone; and all above, 8 ſtone 4 pounds. Six years old, half blood, 8 ſtone 7 pounds; three-quarters, 8 ſtone 11 pounds; and all above, 9 ſtone 1 pound. Aged, half blood, 9 ſtone 4 pounds; three-quarters, 9 ſtone 8 pounds; and all others, 9 ſtone 12 pounds. The beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

The horſes, &c. to be ſhewn and entered on Saturday the 4th of June, between the hours of twelve and ſix, with Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, paying 5l. for the hundred, and 50s. for each fifty, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates to be produced at the time of entrance, under the hands of the breeders, of the age of all the horſes, &c. under ſeven, and of the blood of all the horſes, &c. who are to ſtart the laſt day.

To run according to the uſual terms, and all diſputes to be determined by the members of the Jockey Club.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant lad, about fourteen years of age: He is very healthy and ſtrong, and is ſold for no fault but want of employ. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about twenty-eight years of age; ſhe can be recommended for her honeſty, and underſtands houſe-work. Enquire of the Printer.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of European and Engliſh PIECE GOODS, peculiarly adapted to this ſeaſon, which he will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the *very loweſt terms*, at his ſtore the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, where may be had, a few tierces of choice NEW RICE, very low.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Hath juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and is now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit.

N. B. He daily expects a further ſupply by the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, and the firſt veſſels from Briſtol, Liverpool, Glaſgow, &c.

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. He expects a further ſupply by the firſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow.

JOSEPH DEAN,

Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A General aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

JOHN FIELD,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A GENERAL aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut-ſtreet.

He daily expects a further ſupply of Goods from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow.

Imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER TOD,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ROBERT WILSON,

Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A NEAT aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon.

CALEB AND AMOS FOULKE,

Have imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, a large aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, amongſt which are,

OZNABRUGS; German dowlaſs; Pomeranias; brown quadruple Sileſias; Ruſſia ſheetings; Raven duck; Ruſſia drabs, brown and white; a large aſſortment of 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens and ſheetings; Holland whited long lawns; 6-4 muſlin and humhums; India nankeens; a very large aſſortment of callicoes, cottons, and chintzes; printed linen handkerchiefs; cambricks; Sileſia and clear lawns; ſilk, lungee, pullicat, ſecterſoy, and cotton romalls; black, white, and changeable Barcelona handkerchiefs; coloured ginghams; nillaes; ell wide Perſians; writing paper, buckram, Flanders bed tick, clouting diaper and damaſk table-cloths, ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants, Wilton cloths, Leghorn hats, ſteel, &c.

MEASE AND CALDWELL,

HAVE removed to the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. Conyngham and Neſbitt, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, where they are now opening for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, juſt arrived per the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London.

MASON AND PATTON,

Have juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of JONATHAN ZANE and SONS has been expired above a twelve-month, and as ſome of their cuſtomers are in arrears near twelve months before the expiration of ſaid partnerſhip, which circumſtance puts the ſubſcriber under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting the accounts of ſuch delinquents into the hands of an attorney, which they may rely upon if ſatisfaction is not made before the firſt day of 6th month (June) next, without further notice. JONATHAN ZANE.

N. B. Now for ſale, at the ſign of the Hand-ſaw, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, a large and general aſſortment of iron-mongery, braſs ware, ſaddlery, painters colours and dye ſtuffs; alſo ſein, ſewing and ball twine, &c. &c. on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

GEORGE BARTRAM,

AT HIS WOOLLEN AND DRAPERY HOSIERY WARE-HOUSE;

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, has juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſilk, cotton and thread HOSE. He has alſo for ſale, a very large and general aſſortment of ſecond and ſuperfine faſhionable coloured BROADCLOTHS and RATTINETS; alſo a variety of SUMMER GOODS, which will be ſold very reaſonable.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by

JAMES HARTLEY,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to the George Tavern,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

FINE Liverpool ſtoved SALT; Iriſh BEEF; Jamaica and Dominica RUM. Apply to SAMUEL CARSAN, or BARCLAY AND MITCHELL.

*Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Dec. 3, 1773.*

WHEREAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen-draper and haberdaſher, about the ſpring of the year 1763, went from London for Maryland; and by a letter from him to ſome of his friends here, ſoon after his arrival there, it appears he was engaged with one Johnſton, to go up Potowmack, or ſome other river in Maryland, in order to keep a ſchool, and his friends here having never ſince heard from him; This is therefore meant to requeſt the ſaid WILLIAM ROBERTSON, if alive, to inform JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, of Philadelphia, thereof; and to write a line, with his own hand, to JONATHAN ORMSTON, linen-draper, in Newcaſtle aforeſaid, acquainting him with his ſituation, and where he lives, who, on receipt thereof, will immediately inform him of ſomething to his advantage; or if he is dead, it will be deemed a particular favour from any perſon in that part of the country who knew him, to inform the ſaid JONATHAN ORMSTON, or JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, when and where that event happened.

OFFICE

*For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,*

(The FIRST *ever undertaken* in this province.)

AS it would take up too much room in a newſpaper, to continue to inſert ſuch eſtates as have already been advertiſed the uſual time, we beg leave to refer to our former publications; information concerning them, as alſo of ſeveral articles which will not be advertiſed, may be had by applying to the office. MATTHEW CLARKSON, EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A lot, 37 and a half feet front on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; 52 feet deep.

A lot, in the town of *Manheim*, Lancaſter county, containing 2 and a half acres and 24 perches, and is lot No. 10 in the plan of ſaid town.

One other lot, No. 30, near ſaid town, containing 10 acres and 44 perches, woodland.

Two houſes in *Coxe*'s alley, *Southwark*, one of them brick, the other ſtone; rent for 14l. a year each; alſo a vacant lot; the whole ſubject to 10l. per annum ground-rent.

Two plantations in Soleberry townſhip, Bucks county, near *Howell's Ferry*, on Delaware, about 31 miles from the city; one contains 200 acres and 140 perches, is well watered, has ſome good meadow, and more may be made, about 100 acres cleared, has a good orchard and ſundry buildings; the other, adjoining, contains 265 acres and 60 perches, has a good orchard, ſtone dwelling, kitchen and barn, 100 acres cleared, a quantity of meadow ground well watered, ſome made and more may be made.

Terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

A griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, about 240 rods from a landing on *Naaman's Creek*, Newcaſtle county, with 7 acres of good meadow, and as much upland, dwelling houſes, barn, &c. excellently ſituated for carrying on the flour and ſcantling trade.

A commodious, genteel, well built houſe, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; the lot is 25 feet front, and 100 feet deep, has an outlet into Fourth-ſtreet.

Alſo, a lot on Fourth-ſtreet, adjoining to the above, 23 feet 2 and a half inches front, and 65 feet deep, on which are ſeveral buildings.

Two thouſand acres of land, warranted and ſurveyed, on the river *Ohio*, about half a mile below the great *Miami* river, between *Shronk*'s and *Welpper*'s Creeks.

A large convenient houſe, with ſtores and wharf, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

Groundrents, amounting to 7l. 19s. iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the great road from Cooper's Ferry to Salem, in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, about 18 miles from the Ferry.

A tract of land containing 330 acres, ſituate in *Buffaloe* Townſhip, Northumberland County; ſurveyed and returned in the Secretary's Office,—will be ſold very cheap.

An elegant ſummer houſe (belonging to *Andrew Doz*) ſituate in Paſſyunk Townſhip, about a mile and a half from the city; with 4 acres and 56 perches of ground in excellent graſs, divided into two fields under good fence, a barrack that will hold 12 tons of hay, a well of good water, &c.

A genteel country houſe, with a good barn, ſtables, kitchen, and 17 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated, about 3 miles from this city. The buildings are all new and good; the fruit trees in the garden and orchard of the beſt kind, and now juſt beginning to bear in plenty. The purchaſer may have any time he pleaſes for payment of the whole, or any part of the purchaſe money.

A three ſtory brick houſe, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, with a two ſtory brick kitchen; pays 8l. 2s. per annum ground rent, and is inſured; the lot is 17 feet front by 65 feet in depth.

To be LET on GROUND-RENT.

Several lots on Spruce-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets.

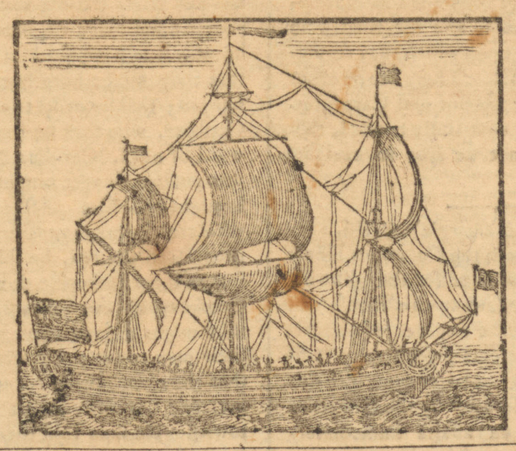
A lot on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, being 33 feet 9 inches front, and 146 feet in depth to an alley.

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 133.

# DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MAY 9th, 1774.



*To the Printer of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

*As you often print for the benefit and reformation of the Public, I requeſt a place for a few lines in your paper.*

AS the care of the houſe is the peculiar province of women, among other parts of this duty we think it our honour to keep clean and to preſerve long our houſhold furniture. It gives us pleaſure to ſee cheſts of drawers, chairs and tables, that have been well uſed, preſerved, and ſometimes ſold higher at a public ſale than when they were new. Our huſbands are encouraged to beſtow us goods of the beſt quality they can afford, when they find that they are long and well preſerved for their and our own credit and reputation. Neatneſs, cleanlineſs and frugality are female virtues, that no woman may neglect with honour, nor deſpiſe with ſafety. But while we labour to do our duty, we often have the mortification to ſee our beſt walnut and mahogany chairs looſened in their joints, and crippled or ſqueezed to pieces before our faces, by unthinking men, whom we cannot reprove. They will not ſit quiet on a chair, while it reſts on its four poſts, as they ought to do; but they lean back, raiſe the two fore feet of the chair off the floor, and ſupport themſelves on their own two legs and the back legs of the chair; and then the whole weight of a bulky man falls entirely on the back joints, or tenents of a fine mahogany or walnut chair, that neither can nor were intended to bear this weight; thus the ſeat is looſened from the back, or the tenents are broken or ſhattered, and ſometimes a chair is violently torn aſunder that coſt us thirty, forty or fifty ſhillings, and a fine ſet is ſpoiled. Such rude unthinking people ſhould ſit on logs; they do not conſider, that while they ſwing backwards and forwards, or go ſee-ſaw on our chairs, that they wring our hearts, and rob us of our property. I am not fond of new faſhions, or I would propoſe that every new-married pair, and every man that buys half a dozen of new chairs, ſhould at the ſame time provide a ſtrong rocking chair of the common height and ſize, but in all other reſpects ſuch as are uſed by ſome nurſes; and as ſoon as any man mounts on the two hind feet of his chair, and on his own two legs, and begins to rock, let this ſuitable chair be handed to him by a ſervant, or let it be pointed out to him by any perſon in the room, and there let him rock and ſwing to his heart's ſatisfaction.

I have other grievances, of the like nature, to lay before the Public, that demand a ſpeedy reformation; ſuch as ſpitting our floors and walls with tobacco ſpittle; carrying off books without aſking leave, that lie careleſsly on a table; keeping books that are lent, till the owner forgets who borrowed them, and if they are not demanded, it is taken for granted that they are beſtowed, or allowed to be the property of the borrower; hence many a fine ſet is broken, to the mortification of the owner. Nor do I think it decent careleſsly to break China, or to ſpill tea on our tea-tables or waiters, or to talk eternally at the tea-table, eſpecially when the theme is trifles, or ſcandal and detraction. But I need not perſuade people to keep their tongues and fingers quiet, if I cannot bring them to keep their bodies at reſt and ſpare our chairs. One of theſe perpetual movers will, in a minute, deſtroy a chair worth twenty ſhillings, who would think it mean and unjuſt to cheat any one out of twenty pence: By uſing a ſwing, or a rocking chair, or by ſitting quiet and as becomes a gentleman, theſe troublers would give great ſatisfaction to many of their good neighbours, and in particular to

Your friend and conſtant reader,

PENELOPE THRIFTY.

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*On the* UNIVERSAL UTILITY *of* NEWS-PAPERS.

SOME fifty or ſixty years ago, people were obliged to put up with many very great inconveniencies, and to confine their wants within a narrow compaſs. They had no encouragement, and, in ſome caſes, ſcarcely a poſſibility to extend their connexions, and contented themſelves, therefore, with ſuch immediate neceſſaries as their little neighbourhood afforded. They had not then any great inclination for reading, nor were the polite arts ſo generally attended to as they now are. Domeſtic induſtry employed their time, and left them little leiſure for other amuſements. Such was the ſtate of our forefathers, when the inteſtine broils of the kingdom raiſed their attention, and called them from their villages to aſſiſt their King and country. The youths, who had hitherto aſſiſted their fathers in the cultivation of their lands, now chearfully enliſted under the banner of their Sovereign, and boldly went to fight againſt their enemies, who threatened ſuch depredations on their native country. Hence the parents became anxious to know the ſtate of theſe their young adventurers; they caught with eagerneſs the public papers, and read impatiently an account of every battle, while fear foreboded that their ſons had fallen.

It is from this æra, that we may date the univerſality of news-papers. They were at firſt the vehicles of political information only; diſcloſing the ſecrets of miniſterial councils, and preſaging to the public a future war or peace; but their plan has ſince been materially altered and improved; and they are now become the vehicles of general information. From the number of hands into which they were diſtributed, it was ſoon diſcovered, that theſe were the beſt and moſt convenient channels for making known our own neceſſities, or for offering a ſupply for thoſe of others. Travelling, too, became more eaſy, by degrees, and diſtance no longer a hindrance to their circulation.

A man need only be at the expence of a few ſhillings for an advertiſement, and his wants are immediately made known to many thouſands of perſons, in a ſhorter ſpace of time than could be done by any other method. If a horſe is ſtolen, a houſe broke open, or a robbery committed, the printers of news-papers are inſtantly applied to, and ſuch is their ſucceſs in thus publiſhing the villainy, that the offender has often by this means only been apprehended, and brought to the puniſhment his crime entitled him to. A landlord, who wants to let an empty houſe, or a few acres of his land, has nothing now to do but to advertiſe, and he is ſoon provided with a tenant; and the man of enterpriſing genius, who is deterred from following his purſuits by want of money, advertiſes only good ſecurity, and he is immediately ſupplied to the extent of his demands. In ſhort, there is ſcarcely any article in life, of which we ſtand in need, but what an advertiſement will more eaſily procure than any other means we can deviſe. Men are now thoroughly ſenſible of this advantage, and hence it is that advertiſements are ſo numerous in all our news-papers. They form a conſiderable part of their contents, and to men of buſineſs *are certainly the moſt valuable.*

News papers yield us a variety of matter, as they are either employed in the politer ſervices of literature, or in eſtabliſhing more extenſive connexions amongſt mankind.

Perſons of all ages and occupations agree in encouraging their circulation. The old and feeble whoſe infirmities confine them from the buſy world, are ſtill deſirous of ſeeing how affairs go on, and therefore read the news. The merchant by means of the public papers, knows the departure, voyages and arrivals of his veſſels; together with the ſtate of our foreign concerns. The ſportſman is preſented with an account of races; the ſales of horſes, and their various pedigrees; and whatever elſe it may be his intereſt to know. The farmer ſees the ſtate of the harveſt through the world; the average price of corn in every county; and reads of the various improvements made in huſbandry. And the tradeſman has an endleſs variety of information, which at once both pleaſes and inſtructs him.

[*Hence the utility of news-papers appears very plain, and it is much to be lamented by their printers, that many people never think of paying for them.*]

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TO BE SOLD AT

JOHN MITCHELL's

WINE, SPIRIT, RUM and SUGAR STORE,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

BEST genuine Madeira WINES, old Jamaica SPIRITS, and BRANDY of the beſt quality, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter caſk or gallon; genuine old Port, Tenereiff, Liſbon, Sherry, Fyall and Mountain WINES, by the pipe, quarter caſk or dozen; excellent CLARET; Weſt-India and country Rum; Muſcovado Sugars of all ſorts, by the hogſhead, tierce or barrel; Molaſſes, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper, Alſpice, Carolina New Rice in tierces; Roſin in barrels; Green and Bohea Tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity; beſt French and Carolina Indigo by the large or ſmall quantity, ground Red Wood of the beſt quality, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Brimſtone, ground Ginger, ground White and Red Lead in ſmall caſks, Pruſſian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their kinds; the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms. And his friends in the country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by letter, as if they were perſonally preſent.

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TO BE LET,

A WHARF and STORES near the Drawbridge, and two BREWERS COPPERS to be ſold. Enquire of

ANTHONY MORRIS.

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THE LOTTERY for raiſing money to build a Bridge over Pidgeon Creek, &c. in the county of Cheſter, will poſitively begin drawing on Monday the 13th day of June next: Therefore thoſe who have purchaſed tickets on credit are deſired to pay for the ſame; and others who would encourage ſaid lottery are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for tickets, there being a few yet on hand, by the MANAGERS.

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TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the firſt of this inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county, a young black MARE, 4 years old, near 15 hands high, hollow faced, with a ſmall ſtar, a hanging mane to the right ſide, ſhort tail, low in fleſh, the hair rubbed off her ſhoulder in two places with the ſaddle, the under part of the hair of her foretop cut ſhort, trimmed under the bridle, old ſhoes on her fore feet, a natural pacer, but trots chiefly when out of hand. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward. JOHN READ.

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FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. (May) an Iriſh ſervant lad, named WILLIAM DAVIS, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſhort brown friſly hair, brown eyes, full face, a down look, talks with the broague, and came into the country laſt fall: He ſtole from his maſter a brown worſted and wool coat, a ſilk and cotton ſtriped lapelled waiſtcoat, half worn buckſkin breeches and coarſe hat: He wears the legs of brown ſtockings, with no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CAUSLAND.

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WILLIAM O'BRIEN,

Who lately lived with Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, at the ſign of the Race Horſes in Baltimore,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened ſhop next door to Mr. Adams's, where he ſells Books, patent Medicines of all kinds, and ſeveral other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. A freſh ſupply of Books, the lateſt publications, from London, Edinburgh and Dublin, are daily expected.

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*Philadelphia, May 4, 1774.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-ſtreet, next door to the London Coffee-Houſe.

THE great utility of this Office many perſons have already experienced (though it has been but a ſhort time opened) and gains the approbation of every perſon that hears of it, eſpecially Europeans and ſtrangers, who have had occaſions to apply to ſuch offices in towns ſmaller and inferior to this populous city, and were with great eaſe ſerved in almoſt every kind of buſineſs ſuitable to their profeſſions; encourages the INTELLIGENCER to hope for a continuance of the Public's favors, as he gives conſtant attendance to prevent diſappointments, and by an encreaſe of applications will ſoon be enabled, on ſhort notices, never to fail of ſupplying his employers, and for very reaſonable fees.

And whereas accidents often happen to ſmall children in this city, occaſioned by their loſing themſelves in the ſtreets, and not knowing the ways to their reſpective homes, to the inexpreſſible uneaſineſs of their parents and friends; for remedy of ſuch important evils he recommends it to the citizens in general, immediately upon noticing any child loſt, to take it up, and lodge an information thereof at his office, deſcribing the child and its cloathing, and no doubt the anxiety of the parents or friends will induce them in like manner immediately to apply to him, and chearfully pay any reaſonable expences to ſuch perſons for their care, and him his reaſonable fees for immediately finding the child, which, if attended to, could never fail of ſucceeding ſooner than any method hitherto adopted for that purpoſe, and prevent the grief they often feel for many days before they can hear of their children, and the melancholy accidents which happen to many by drowning off the wharves, &c

WANTED, a journeyman ruſh-bottom chair maker, that is a good workman, ſober and diligent; ſuch a perſon may have conſtant employ and good pay in one of the beſt ſhops in Philadelphia; and for the ſame place and trade, a well diſpoſed lad, of about eleven or twelve years of age, as an apprentice. Alſo, ſeveral boys on indentures; waiting maids, and a waiting man for a gentleman on hire, and a negro man on purchaſe, applied for.

Places by perſons of the following profeſſions, who can be well recommended, viz. clerks to merchants and ſhop-keepers, bar-keepers in taverns, a good gardener, alſo a houſe-keeper, and ſeveral wet nurſes, and a boy to go apprentice to a trade.

To be ſold, a Dutch ſervant woman, and a girl's time, and two likely negro girls, of no known faults.

I have ſome good Madeira wine in pipes, and ſome claret in hogſheads and bottled, to ſell; alſo good ink by the quart or ſmaller quantity, and ſome articles of books and ſtationary.

N. B. Accounts ſtated and adjuſted, letters and advertiſements wrote, deeds, wills, indentures, bonds, powers of attorney, articles of agreement, and other writings drawn, and books poſted; alſo debts collected, bills of exchange, books and goods ſold on commiſſions, money procured for good ſecurity, and buſineſs tranſacted and done to ſuit any perſon, with care and fidelity, by

JAMES HUME, *Intelligencer and Broker.*

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TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

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*Baltimore, May 2, 1774.*

TO BE SOLD,

*By the ſubſcriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.*

*A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaque, in the Fork of Suſquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania. The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent—ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the New Purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a lime ſtone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chiliſquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Suſquehannah, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the Eaſt, and ſeven or eight miles from the Weſt Branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner, into twenty one different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to* WILLIAM PATTERSON, *Eſq; living within two miles of the ſame, who is authoriſed to treat with any perſons inclined to purchaſe; or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it all together, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.*

*A plantation containing 296 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties in Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream. At leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber. Its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Suſquehannah, renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr.* FREDERICK WATTS, *near the mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.*

*A plantation containing 185¾ acres of land, lying on Tuſſey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.*

*Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn, and a ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.*

*For terms of ſaid lots and lands near Bedford, apply to* GEORGE WOODS, *or* ROBERT GALBREATH, *Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.*

*SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Jun.*

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FRANCIS LEE,

TAVERN KEEPER, in Black-horſe Alley,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a ſuitable quantity of the beſt of liquors, together with genteel accommodations for lodgers and travellers: Alſo a livery ſtable, with good attendance, and excellent horſes and chairs to be let. He has alſo good paſturage for horſes at a ſmall diſtance from the city, at four ſhillings per week, where good care will be taken of them; and gentlemen may have their horſes ſent to or brought from paſture, at the ſhorteſt notice.

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*Philadelphia, April 22, 1774.*

TO BE LET,

By the ſubſcriber, and may be entered on the firſt of May.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and bake-houſe, one hundred yards below the Drawbridge, with two compleat ovens, and all the implements in the beſt order, with a pump in the yard, a large wood-yard well incloſed, and ſufficient granaries. For terms apply to HENRY NEILL.

N. B. I deſign to carry on the baking of middling and Barbados bread as uſual.

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Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

GEORGE DAVIS,

At his ſtore the north-eaſt corner of Cheſnut and Water-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH FRAZER, late of this city, baker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by

MARY FRAZER, Adminiſtratrix.

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Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, by

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA,

A Large aſſortment of the freſheſt DRUGS, with a variety of genuine patent medicines, ſurgeons inſtruments; fine painters colours and ſhop furniture. Alſo gold leaf, ſieves, pill-boxes, plaiſter ſkins, phials and gally-pots. Among the patent medicines are a freſh parcel of genuine Keyſer's pills, and anodyne necklaces. Practitioners or others who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on having articles of the beſt qualities, and on as low terms as can be afforded.

## THE CITIZEN. No. IV.

——*Alba, ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.*
VIRGIL.

MY readers I presume will find some degree of entertainment and instruction in perusing the following epistle. As it was written by a *Negroe*, it may tend to remove a very unreasonable opinion, that *Negroes* are void of sense and understanding. I expect he will continue his correspondence, and he may rest assured, that his favours will be always thankfully acknowledged by the *Citizen*, who knows no distinction of persons.

### TO THE CITIZEN.

HONOURED SIR,

"THOUGH I am one of those unhappy people called *Negroes*, yet I hope you can have no objection against admitting me as a correspondent. It would be cruel indeed to deny me the exercise of those faculties, which nature has bestowed upon me in common with the *white people*; especially when I encroach not upon the time allotted me for my master's service, but am careful to dedicate every leisure hour to the cultivation of my mind.——I have reason to thank *Heaven* for the care and indulgence of my master. He had me early instructed to read and write, taught me himself the principles of religion, and seemed greatly rejoiced when I made any progress. From this beginning, I found my thirst for knowledge daily encrease; I read with eagerness; began to wit. draw from my old companions, whom I soon found grossly ignorant, and every holliday I employed in reading. My master seeing this, usually allowed me one day every week, besides Sunday, to spend as I pleased; he constantly furnished me with books the most proper, insomuch that at present I possess a considerable collection.

"To what length I am now arrived, you may, Sir, in some measure, judge from this letter. If I am not equal in knowledge to the generality of *white men*, yet, I am superior to most of my own colour, who, *God* knows, have not learned to read the bible, and in point of sense are scarce distinguishable from the brutes.——How often have I laboured to convince my intimates of the utility and pleasure in learning!—But, alass, some plead the cruelty of their masters, others scarce understood what I meant, so deeply were they buried in the gloom of ignorance. I honour and respect the white people, and shall ever bless a kind providence that I was born amongst them, yet still I could wish, I speak with submission, that they were more careful in instructing us poor *Negroes*. Excuse me, Sir, when I say, my heart bleeds for my brethren and sisters.—Poor souls! must they die in ignorance, must they only remain in darkness, when light shines all around them!—Good *God*!—Shall they whom they serve for life, rising early and sitting up late, not afford them time enough to prepare even for the everlasting concerns of a future state!—Shall they, unhappy wretches, in the broad day of gospel-light, for want of knowing the first principles of the holy religion, go down to the regions of eternal darkness!——At the same time that I lament their condition, I feel my heart glow with gratitude towards the *supreme being* for thus distinguishing me. My bondage is now become liberty. I labour indeed with my body, but my mind roves free and unconfined; my thoughts leaving this lower world, travel through and contemplate the glories of the upper worlds.—Were the chains of my slavery knocked off to-morrow, I could not leave the service of my master: I esteem him above all persons on earth, nor can I doubt, but his charitable works, besides the approbation of conscience here, will meet with an ample reward of virtue hereafter.—It is a favourite doctrine with me in morals, that a state of servitude is not unfavourable to religion. This, when added to the prospect of an equality in the other world, where neither my colour will be an occasion of disgrace, nor the connexion of master and servant any longer subsist, calms every uneasy reflection; and I feel a divine serenity settle upon my soul, far exceeding what any of the heathen philosophers ever experienced. It is of little importance in what condition I spend the few years of this transitory life.—Here is but the beginning of my existence—the embryo of a future state, where I hope to live many years an unembodied spirit, and at length, when the curtain between time and eternity is drawn, be united to a more refined body, never again to be separated.

"Lest I should seem too impertinent, I shall hasten to a conclusion. If this, Sir, is favourably accepted, I may hereafter trouble you with more. In the mean time, I am with the greatest respect, honoured Sir,

Your devoted and most humble servant,
POMPEY."

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *Feb.* 12.

SUNDAY evening last about 7 o'clock was run on shore off Plumb Island Point, through the carelessness of a Mulatto pilot, the ship Jamaica Planter, Capt. John M'Fadzean, belonging to Boston, a fine new vessel, elegantly fitted out for this trade; the ship and most of her cargo it is thought will perish; the people were all saved.

In the morning at day light of the 16th December last, being 30 leagues west from Ushant, I had the melancholy prospect of a vessel on fire. I was then lying too under a reef'd main sail with the wind at S. S. W. she being to windward. I made what sail a storm of wind would permit, to the assistance of the distressed crew; it was eight o'clock at night before I came near her; I then sent a boat with four people with orders if possible to save some of them, if not the whole; after many fruitless attempts I was obliged to desist, and about nine o'clock she sunk, overcome with the violence of contending elements, and all on board which were 15 in number perished, she was a square rigg'd vessel with a Lyon head, a French Jack at her foretopmast head which was the only mast standing; she seemed to be a vessel about 200 tons burthen.
ROBERT SPEARS.

*March* 12. We hear from Madeira, that the crew of a snow, bound from Bristol to the coast of Guinea, had mutinied and killed the Captain, intending to put the Boatswain in command—some of the hands who were not concerned in mutinying, rose upon the mutineers, and the Boatswain was killed by the Doctor, upon which they regained the possession of the vessel. There are no other officers left alive, but the Doctor and Carpenter. The vessel is so weak and unskilfully handed, that it is thought they will not be able to navigate her.

SAVANNAH, (*in Georgia*) *April* 6.

On the 18th of last month the Commons House of Assembly of South-Carolina passed the following resolution, viz. "*Resolved*, that this House will make no provision to pay the expence of victualling, cloathing, or for presents given to any Indians whatsoever, who may hereafter come into this colony, unless especially sent for by the Governor or Commander in chief, on affairs immediately relative to the colony."

*April.* 13. Friday last arrived in town from the Creek country, David Taitt, Esq; commissary in that nation. And on Monday also arrived, Emistee Segoe, headman of Neathlocko, (a great warrior) and the headman of the Little Talassees, both of the Upper Creek nation.

*Extract of a letter from Augusta, April* 1.

"You must have heard of the base murder committed yesterday week, in the midst of Augusta, on the body of the Mad Turkey, the same who brought down the young Lieutenant's talk, and carried back another from the gentlemen of this place, by means of which a stop was put to a great deal of mischief the Indians of some towns were just ready to commit, by plundering the traders, and who was come down to receive the reward promised him for delivering that message when he was murdered. He stayed at Mr. Grierson's, who did all in his power to prevent his exposing himself to any danger, but to no purpose, and he seemed to run headlong to his fate. The suspicion of the barbarous deed lies on one Thomas Fee, who had bought a bar of iron at Mr. Rae's, and was seen going up and down the road with it. By the account of one of Mr. Goodgion's Negroes, he invited the Indian to drink with him, and, whilst the fellow had the bottle at his mouth, he gave him a stroke with the bar of iron he had in his hands, and, upon the Negroe's telling him, O, Master, do not kill the Indian, he gave him a blow on his forehead which set it a-bleeding, and made him run off, and then gave the Indian several other blows, of which he died within four hours after. The man has not yet been taken up that I know of, and question whether he will, or, if he should, whether he will not be rescued, for there is a set of men who, having been drove off from the new purchase by the Indians, had some of their relations killed, or been ruined by them, are ready to protect this man, and determined to kill any Indian they come across, friend or foe. These people will surely bring on a war whether government will or no, regardless of the consequences, unless some remedy be taken to prevent it. On the other hand, a Creek trader, lately come down from the nation, told me, that he was informed by two Indians that a certain fellow, whom they shewed him, was the very man that killed the White Boy's son, or nephew, through jealousy, after beating and cropping him, with some of his gang, and that afterwards the blame was laid on the white people, and two families destroyed in consequence of it; and this he saith those two Indians declared publickly on being asked at the Town-House, to the truth of which account he is at any time willing to be qualified: and Mr. Thomas Grierson, who is also returned from the Upper Creeks, declares, that the Big Fellow told him, that he was sure it was not the white people that killed the White Boy's son, but some of his own nation, and that he will make it appear by and by. Mr. Grierson also observes, that it is a custom among the Creeks, that, when one of their people has forfeited his ears, through incontinence and making too free with another man's wife, (to which he allows that young fellow that was killed was much addicted) then they form a party, and, if they can take the culprit, they beat him almost to death and crop him, but, if the man should happen to be killed under their blows, then the leader of the party must suffer death, and nothing can redeem him: He therefore judgeth that the man died by their ill usage, and, to avert the consequence from their leader, they charged the white people with the fact, and rather than let the guilty suffer, determined to involve both nations in a war. Now, as these accounts agree with and confirm some former reports of the same purport, the publick should be made acquainted therewith, that the unjust suspicion under which our back settlers have hitherto lain, as being the aggressors, by their killing an Indian first, might be removed. We may also conclude, from the above relation, that these desperate villains, who, without provocation, destroyed so many of our people, will leave no stone unturned to bring on a general war to escape the punishment due to their crimes. How then can a war be avoided?"

*Extract of another letter from the same place, April* 4.

"I arrived safe at this place yesterday, and to-morrow propose setting off for the Okonees with a few presents for 12 Indians who attended me that length as a guard. You will of course expect a great deal of news from me, having just come from among the savages; I can only inform you that the nation in general are much against what the Cowetas have done, and that wherever I have been among them this winter the Indians were more kind and obliging to the white people than ever I knew them before."

*April* 20. Last Thursday forenoon his Excellency the Governor, with the Members of his Majesty's Honourable Council, met at the Court-House, where a great number of people also assembled. Emistee Segoe, the headman of the Little Talassees, Capt. Alleck, St. Jago, and some other Creek Indians, being present, his Excellency acquainted them, that the Big Elk was killed by some white men in the Cherokee country about a month ago, and that the Mad Turkey was murdered about three weeks ago in Augusta, by a white man who lived in and came from South-Carolina, whither he made his escape; that he offered a reward of 100l. sterling to any body that would apprehend and bring the murderer to Savannah, as he wished to have got him before they came down, that they might have been present and seen him hanged; that he wrote to the Governor of South-Carolina, who said he had offered a further reward of 200l. Carolina Money; and that if it was possible to take him he hoped he might still be brought to suffer. After taking notice of the several treaties made and subsisting between the white people and the red, he said he was sorry that so few of them had come down, and that the Lower Creeks would not venture, after he had told them they might depend upon being as safe here as in their own towns; however he was well assured that they would give attention to what he had to say, and faithfully report it in the upper and lower towns. He then told them that the Great King would send us as many soldiers as we should have occasion for, but we did not want to quarrel with our friends; that the consequences of a war were very bad and distressful, and we wished to avoid them, and to live in peace and quietness, to raise our stocks and plant our ground, and carry on our trade. He next asked them what they were to get by a war; he said the trade with them would be stopt from all parts, the people all round them now belonged to the great King George and would take part with us; and what could they do; could they make guns, gunpowder, bullets, glasses, paint, and cloathing, &c. that their making war with us in Georgia was the same as making war with the Great King, who had soldiers every where to fight for his subjects. His Excellency enumerated the murders committed by their people, and insisted that the murderers should be put to death, that thereby the chain of friendship might be made strait and bright, and that the path might be white and clean again, and that the blood which had been spilt might be washed away, and that we might settle our lands in peace and quietness, and continue to supply them with goods as usual. He also told them that what had happened must make the Great King very angry when he hears of it, and is what he would not suffer them to do, nor could he (the Governor) suffer it to be done, and as they were wise men he was sure they must see the necessity there was for giving satisfaction, as the only thing that could preserve peace between us and prevent their people from committing more murders. He concluded with telling them that many murders had been committed by their people which had been passed over without satisfaction, as we did not want to quarrel with them; that they knew that soon after the great congress at Augusta in November 1763, when all their former offences were forgiven by the Great King, 11 persons were killed at the Long Cane settlement in South-Carolina, and in the year 1770 two more were killed at the Okonee river, and several others at different times, and all passed over, but these things could not be suffered any longer, and now he expected satisfaction for the late murders, which would be accepted of for all that had been committed since the great congress in 1763; that as their people had made the path bloody it must be stopt, and no goods could be carried to their nation till satisfaction was given, nobody would venture to go amongst them, nor would he allow them to do it if they would venture, and it would be the same in all the other provinces, and the Great King would not suffer his people to supply them with goods unless they punished those who had murdered so many of his subjects.

Emistee Segoe told the Governor he should make his talk known in the different towns, that he might expect an answer in three moons, but whether it would be good or bad he could not tell. He complained much of the trading in the woods with Indians and purchasing horses in the nation, laid the blame of the murders committed wholly upon the Cowetas, and said the trade carried on with the White Boy at the Coweta town, on the Oakmulgee river, had been the principal cause of the late disturbance.

His Excellency having informed him that he knew what he complained of to be well founded, and that he had done all that lay in his power to prevent the irregularities of the white people, and that he would continue to do so when the present differences were accommodated, &c. produced the white flag and white wings, also some white earth, beads, and tobacco, which the Upper Creeks had sent down to him as emblems of peace, and told the Indians he accepted of them as such, that he desired to remain in peace and friendship with all the red people, and that he should return them tokens of the same kind; after which he lighted a pipe and smoked, then gave it to the chief Indian, who also smoked and handed it round.

It appears from his Excellency the Governor's talk to the Indians last Thursday that, without any cause or provocation whatever the Creek Indians have killed 15 white people and two Negroes, and wounded several more, since the 24th of December last.

Besides satisfaction for the above murders his Excellency has demanded from the Indians, all the Negroes now in their country, and the horses stolen since the commencement of the late depredations.

The Creek Indians who have been in town for ten days past are to set out this day on their return home, and will be escorted through the settlements by Capt. Elbert with a party of the Grenadier company, as also a party of Capt. Neithercliff's Light Infantry company under the command of Lieut. Yonge.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 9.

On Tuesday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the effigies of Alexander Wedderburne, Esq; convicted of traducing the Americans and insulting their Agent, before his Majesty's Privy-Council, for doing his duty, and of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Governor of Massachusett's-Bay, convicted of an attempt to incense Great-Britain against her colonies, were put into a cart and conducted through the streets of this city. On the breast of Wedderburne was the following label:——

"The infamous WEDDERBURNE.

"*A pert prime Prater, of a scabby race,*
"*Guilt in his heart, and famine in his face.*
CHURCHILL, altered.

"*Similis* Proteo *mutet, at falacior* Catalina.
"*Hunc vos, Britanni Cavete!*

"He availed himself of the licence of the bar to insult the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN, whose knowledge in philosophy, universal benevolence, just sentiments of liberty, and indefatigable labours to promote harmony between Britain and her colonies, entitle him to the esteem of the learned of every nation, the love of all good men, and the sincere affection of every *honest* Briton and American.

"But the base-born SOLLICITOR, who attempted to turn his learning, benevolence, and patriotism, into ridicule, is (like Hutchinson) a parricide of the first rank, who would sacrifice his country, his liberty, and his *God*, and delight in the carnage of the most faithful British subjects in America, to gain promotion at court.

"Such horrid monsters are a disgrace to human nature, and justly merit our utmost detestation, and the GALLOWS, to which they are assigned, and then burnt by Electric Fire."

With several others, among which was the following lines from Hudibras:

*So a wild Tartar, when he spies*
*A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,*
*If he can kill him, thinks t'inherit*
*His wit, his beauty, and his spirit:*
*As if just so much he enjoy'd,*
*As in another is destroy'd.*

Governor Hutchinson, who was represented with a double face, had affixed on his breast the following label:——"Governor HUTCHINSON, whom we now consign to the gallows and flames, as the only proper reward for double-dealing and treachery to his native-country.

After being exposed for several hours, they were hung on a gallows erected near the Coffee-House, set in flames by ELECTRIC FIRE, and consumed to ashes, about 6 o'clock, amidst a vast concourse of people, who testified their resentment against the originals by the loudest acclamations.

Captain Biddle, from Hispaniola informs, that a French frigate had seized and condemned two whaling sloops, which were lying at a place called the Platform, about five leagues from the Mole of St. Nicholas, where they had put in to get a supply of water, one of them is the Abigail, Capt. Snow, of Boston; the other is the Sally, belonging to Rhode-Island; out of the latter of which they took 6 or 7 free Indians and Mulattoes, whom they are determined to sell as slaves, unless there is certificates of their freedom produced in six months.

Captain Bunner, from Georgia, on the 1st inst. in lat. 37: 40, long. 74, spoke a sloop, from Charlestown for Rhode-Island, on the 4th, in lat. 37: 53, long. 74: 30, spoke a brig, from the West-Indies for New-York, out 38 days, but could not learn who she was.

Captain Bunner, on his passage, lost one man named William M'Neil, he being out of his senses, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Captain Hathorn, from Bristol for this port, is ashore in our Bay, and full of water.

With Captain Dean, arrived here from Liverpool, came passenger, Mr. JOHN WARDER, merchant, of this city.

On the 29th of April last his Honor the Governor was pleased to appoint Benjamin Chew, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and one of the Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for this province, in the room of William Allen, Esq; who resigned. At the same time his Honor also appointed John Lawrence, Esq; second Justice, Thomas Willing, Esq; third Justice, and John Morton, Esq; fourth Justice of the said courts.

At an annual meeting of the contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, held according to law, the 2d instant, the following members of that corporation were duly elected Managers and Treasurer for the ensuing year, viz. John Reynall, Israel Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Morris, James Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Daniel Roberdeau, William Logan, Isaac Coxe, Edward Penington, Robert Strettle Jones, George Roberts. Managers.

Joseph Hillborn, Treasurer.

On the 2d inst. was held the annual election of the *Library* Company of Philadelphia, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the year ensuing, viz. DIRECTORS, Robert Strettle Jones, Joseph Parker, Josiah Hewes, Sharp Delany, Francis Allison, John Kaighn, Joseph Paschall, Matthew Clarkson, Reynold Keen, Philip Benezet. TREASURER, Joseph Hillborn.

*To* JOSEPH BORDEN, *Esq;* STAGE-MASTER.

SIR,

AFTER doubling, shifting, working, and trying *at any rate* to divert the attention of the public from the *main object* of our dispute, you have at length, staggering under the weight of evidence adduced against you, *attempted* to convince the world you are *still* a man of "*literary abilities*," of the "*strictest veracity*," of the most "*unsullied honour*," of a "*calm philosophic temper*," and "*perfectly innocent* at least as to the point in question."

Your *professions*, indeed, are *large*, and your *assertions* are *bold* and *positive*, but whether they will "bend the inflexible bars of truth" and invalidate well established facts, is the present subject of inquiry.

The proofs you called upon me for, have been *candidly* laid before the public. It fully appears that my letter to Mr. Imlay was *delivered at your house*, to be conveyed to him *by your stage*—that he received a *copy* of it instead of the *original*, which was discovered *in your possession broke open*, and which you *detained* several days, though civilly requested to transmit it to me, but instead of doing this,

you ſent it after the receipt of my letter, to Mr. Imlay, and not *even to him* by the firſt opportunity that offered.

Theſe facts being *aſcertained* at your own ſpecial inſtance, you were then called upon to ſatisfy the public and parties intereſted *in what way* you became poſſeſſed of my letter to Mr. Imlay of the 5th of January *broke open*. Have you done this by your laſt publication? No. By *unfairly miſtating* a part of my fourth query, "*how came Mr. Imlay's letter broke open*," as you have *falſely* quoted it, "*but how came you by it broke open*," you alledge that "it doth not reſt with you to prove a negative." I am not ſo unreaſonable as to require impoſſible things of you. What I aſk is in your power to comply with. Certainly you can tell *when* the letter was delivered to you, and *by whom*; and until you do this the guilt of breaking it open muſt reſt upon you. Your *barely aſſerting*, in pompous, *high ſounding* terms, "upon my honour, I am not guilty of ſo diſhonourable an action"—cannot in the leaſt exculpate you in the opinion of judicious men. They require *ſenſe* not *ſound*, *proof* not unſupported *aſſertion*.

Let us determine this diſpute by the *equitable* and *golden* rule, "whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo them." Suppoſe now you are the *miller* and I am the Lilliput *ſtage-maſter*. Take it for granted you delivered a letter to my care to be forwarded by my ſtage, but inſtead of *executing* the *truſt repoſed in* me, it afterwards turns out, *a copy* of that letter and not the *original* was ſent, which remained ſome time *in my hands broke open*—would you not very naturally aſk me the queſtion—pray Mr. Stage-maſter did you forward my letter, and if you did, how came you by it afterwards *broke open?* but inſtead of ſatisfying you *when* and by *whom* it was left with me *broke open*,—"I ſhould ſay this is a very unprofitable diſpute good Mr. Miller.—You are "a *young man of impetuous temper*—I give *my word* "*of honour* I had no hand in ſo diſhonourable an "action, and expreſs my abhorrence of it. If "my friends are ſatisfied with my conduct in this "matter, I am not anxious as to your opinion of "me—I am *conſcious of my innocence*, and am "therefore as cool as a cucumber, and undiſturbed as a Philoſopher, and abundance more to the "ſame purpoſe."—Do you think ſuch a defence would convince you I was not the perſon who broke it open?—Would you not reply—Sir, you are intereſted in ſupporting a good reputation, and when charged with a crime of ſo black a dye, as that of opening private letters, you muſt not think of eſcaping with impunity upon *bare aſſertions*,—railing at your accuſer,—and high ſounding declarations of *honour*, *innocence*, and *ſincerity*. A *Peer of the realm* would not eſcape upon ſuch a flimſy defence. And ſhall you, an *obſcure*, *paltry* Stage-maſter, preſume to be *let off* upon a frivolous excuſe, which would not be received from your ſuperiors? It therefore, undoubtedly reſts with you to name the perſon who delivered you the letter *broke open*, that I might know of him *how he came by it in that ſtate*, and be thereby enabled to diſcover the perpetrator of the fact.

You complain "of my expoſing your letters "to public view, and blame me for publiſhing a "man's private correſpondence without his conſent." Such a conduct upon ſome occaſions I ſhould look upon with deteſtation; but upon the preſent, you are certainly by no means juſtifiable in caſting the leaſt reflection. They were not *friendly* or *confidential* letters;—they were written upon the preſent ſubject *after my firſt advertiſement was publiſhed*. Beſides, they were printed at *your own requeſt*. You well knew, I had *no other method* to prove you were poſſeſſed of Mr. Imlay's letter *broke open*. If therefore you diſapproved of the publication of them, why did you ſo earneſtly call upon me to make known a fact, which could be diſcloſed *in no other way*. Pray do not be ſo *pettiſh* and *inconſiſtent!*—If you are fond of ſeeing your own performances, and it ſhould ſo happen that they exhibit your *head* or your *heart* in *ugly* colours, whoſe fault is that? I cautioned you, before I publiſhed them, to beware of the conſequences.

Your hint to me not to *truſt* you again with the care of my letters I thankfully receive. The ſcripture bids us pray for, and love our enemies, but it no where bids us *truſt* them, nay it ſtrictly cautions us againſt it—"When he ſpeaketh thee fair "(ſays the text) *believe him not*, for there are *yet* "*ſeven abominations* in his heart."

You have been pleaſed to ſay that I have brought the full force of my charge againſt you. "*Upon my word*," "*upon my honour*," *Sir, you are miſtaken*.—I could have proved that you read the letter in queſtion to ſeveral of your neighbours, that you have been catched *tripping* much in the ſame way, &c. &c. &c. had not pity excited me to ſpare an old man. And here I cannot help returning my hearty thanks for the good advice you gave in the concluſion of your publication. The great buſineſs of man is the regulation of the ſpirit, and the poſſeſſion of ſuch a frame and temper of mind as will lead him peaceably through this world. When therefore the *venerable ſage* is ſo *condeſcending* as to furniſh a young man with leſſons on the government of his paſſions, it would argue want of gratitude, if he did not make the proper acknowledgments. Permit me, therefore, *moſt reverendand approved good maſter*, to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of your *unparalleled goodneſs* and *amazing condeſcenſion*. Such *wiſe inſtructions* from *ſo ſweet a tongue*, muſt ſink deep into my mind, and make laſting impreſſions. I ſanguinely hope this may be the caſe; and that into whatever irregularity and diſorder the "*impetuoſity*" of youth might have hurried me—in the *down-hill of life*, my conduct may be *ſmooth* and *methodical*, and *when my ſtrength faileth me*, I ſhall be found in the paths of *virtue* and *honour*.

"*Let the ſtricken deer go weep!*"

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

*Philadelphia, May 3d*, 1774.

N. B. Compliments to your *little* advocate. If I had been an enemy to *harmony*, and inclined to be upon the *ſharps* with him, I ſhould certainly before this time have *ferreted* him out of his *Warren*.

*To the Printer of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

*Having but juſt arrived from England, I have not had time to finiſh this piece ſo well as I could wiſh; I muſt therefore beg you will inſert it incorrect and imperfect as it is in your next Packet, and oblige* A PENNSYLVANIAN.

OH! Pennſylvania, from raging ſeas once more
With joy elate I greet thy bliſful ſhore:
Here *Liberty*, that heav'nly Goddeſs, reigns
In gaudy triumph on thy flow'ry plains.
In ſearch of knowledge I no more ſhall guide
My weary'd bark, nor ſtem the briny tide
To Albion's clime; fair ſcience hails us here;
Why ſhou'd we ſeek her in a diſtant ſphere.
Dear native land! with all that's good thou'rt bleſt,
Britannia's ills have yet ne'er reach'd thy breaſt;
Say ſhall thy tyrant mother's ſcorpion rod
Inſlave thy ſons, the fav'rite ſons of GOD.
Peculiar bleſſings to this ſoil are giv'n,
And Pennſylvania deem'd the care of heav'n:
Go on, my ſons, *Minerva* guides the way,
From her free paths, oh! never deign to ſtray;
Then may this wiſh poſſeſs each heart ſincere,
That black oppreſſion never enter here.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Betſy, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Ship Hayfield, J. Clark, Falmouth.
Sch. Antigua Packet, S. Dunſcombe, Antigua.
Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, Hiſpaniola.
Schooner Britannia, J. Martin, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Charming Nancy, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola.
Snow St. Charles, A. Ruſſel, Hiſpaniola.
Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Barcelona.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica.
Schooner Betſy, T. Townſend, Maryland.
Ship George. S. Martin, Barcelona.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Sally, S. Covell, Liſbon.
Sch. Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Sch. Antigua Packet, S. Dunſcombe, Antigua.
Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Sally, S. Hood, Briſtol.
Ship Betſey, J. Ruſſel, Liſbon.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.
Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Cadiz.

CLEARED.

Sch. Charming Polly, L. Hammond, St. Euſtatia.
Sch. Charming Peggy, F. Gilbert, Quebec.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Liſbon.
Brig Bachelor, W. Hindſon, Madeira.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, Jamaica.
Ship Lyon, J. Willſon, Corunna.
Sch. Lively, J. Walſh, Halifax.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica.
Ship Richard Penn, J. All, Liſbon.
Sch. Britannia, J. Martin, Jamaica.
Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.
Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Newfoundland.
Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Alicant.
Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia.

*A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the* Poſt-Office *in* LANCASTER.

A. JOHN ADAMSON, Cumberland county. James Armſtrong, Lancaſter county. James Agnew, York county.

B. Nathaniel Bowman, Paxton, 3. Edward Baird, James Brown, Lancaſter county. Matthew Brown, York county. Joſias Brown, Cumberland county.

C. James Caldwell, Cumberland county. John Chambers, John Crawford, Lancaſter county. George Cole, Lancaſter. James Crouch, York county.

D. Zaccheus Davis, Eſq; William Dickey, Paxton.

F. Andrew Finley, York county. Andrew Foſner, Lancaſter. Charles Foreman, Weſtmoreland. George Fry, Middleton. Humphrey Fullerton, Pequea.

G. James Glyn, county of Lancaſter. Samuel Gedes, Cumberland county. Stephen Goff, Lancaſter.

H. John Hilton, Lancaſter county. John Harriſon, Shemocking. John Heron, York county.

L. James Lawſon, Cumberland county. Peter Lazrus, Lancaſter county.

M. Howard Moore, Muc. Montgomery, Andrew M'Cay, Joſeph Moore, Lancaſter county. William Mitchel, John M'Lane, Cumberland county.

N. Mary Nicholas, Barnard Nitzor, Lancaſter.

O. Edward Owan, Cumberland county.

P. Charles Porter, Lancaſter county.

R. William Richardſon, Lancaſter county.

S. Andrew Stewart, Joſeph Speer, Lancaſter county. Peter Shutz, York town. James Sayre, Carliſle. Thomas Sloan, townſhip of York. Hugh Sweeny, York county.

T. Capt. Thompſon, Carliſle. Samuel Thompſon, Lancaſter county.

W. James Wilſon, Carliſle. William Wharey, Cumberland county.

Juſt imported in the Lydia, Captain Dean, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second-ſtreet,

A General aſſortment of Manchester GOODS, among which are a great variety of Checks and Stripes.

A NEGRO MAN, who is lame, but is capable of doing moſt kinds of houſework and cooking, having been employed in that way in a large family for ſome time, is to be diſpoſed of to any perſon within this province who will treat him with proper humanity; and a ſum of money will be paid with him on account of his lameneſs. Apply to the Printer hereof.

*April 28*, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcribers, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the eleventh of July next,

SUNDRY valuable WATER LOTS, adjoining to George-Town, on Potowmack River, Maryland; well ſituated for wharfing.

CHARLES BEATTY,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, Jun.

CAME to the plantation of THOMAS COOPER, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, on the 19th of the 4th month, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, with a white face; and a roan HORSE COLT. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the LIFE and ſurprizing ADVENTURES of

MR. DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

Born deaf and dumb, who could both read and write, and by dint of genius could teach others deaf and dumb to do the ſame.

THIS BOOK ſhall be printed in large twelves, and to be neatly bound and lettered, price to ſubſcribers One Dollar only, and that to be paid on delivery of the book. One to each dozen will be allowed to thoſe who take in ſubſcriptions, and deliver the books. Four beautiful copper-plates will embelliſh this book, one of which is a curious copper-plate with a grammar and ſyntax, ſhewing how the deaf and dumb may be methodically taught to read and write any language.

Of the goodneſs and antiquity of the name and family of this Gentleman, no one can queſtion: he is a Campbell, and lineally deſcended from the houſe of Argyle in Scotland.

*Beyond the grave I ſee thy deathleſs fame,*
*The fair and young all ſinging Campbell's name.*

Among the many curious fragments of biography, none can afford a greater variety of incidents than the life of this Gentleman: it is accompanied with ſuch diverſity of circumſtances, that it concerns and collects (as I may ſay) within itſelf, every ſtation of life in the univerſe. Beſides there is a demand in almoſt every page, that relates any new act of his, for the fineſt and cloſeſt diſquiſitions that learning can make upon human nature, to account how thoſe acts could be done by him.

*Morals in every page where e'er they look*
*They find, divinely ſcattered thro' thy book.*

No ſooner was this book promiſed by way of advertiſement in London, but it was greedily coveted and greatly demanded by people of all ranks and ſtations of life, from the Prince to the Peaſant and from the Peereſs to the Waiting-woman; ſo that out of two numerous editions, not a ſingle copy can be obtained, but what is in private hands. And as the promulgation of this American edition has met with ſuch encouragement already, by the moſt diſtinguiſhed patrons of literary taſte, the ſame will ſoon be put in the preſs, and diſpatched with all ſpeed.

N. B. After the firſt day of Auguſt the price to all nominal or non-ſubſcribers will be One Dollar and One-Third of a Dollar.—Subſcriptions are received by Meſſrs. W. and T. BRADFORD and Mr. J. DUNLAP, in Philadelphia.

*** The firſt volume of the American edition of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS is finiſhed, and the undertaker requeſts the favour of thoſe Gentlemen who live at a diſtance in the country, that they will pleaſe to ſend for their books. I am,

The Public's much obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN M'GIBBONS.

CHOICE SHAD

In barrels and half barrels, cured in the beſt manner for family uſe, and

EXCELLENT HERRINGS,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM MILNOR,

in Water-ſtreet, two doors above the Old Ferry houſe, Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia, May 7*, 1774.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about three weeks ago, a light red COW, with two ſlits in one of her ears; had on a bell, and a ſtick acroſs her horns, which was branded H. B. ſhe has very ſhort legs and a long body. Whoever will bring ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

HUDSON BURR.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUPUY,

In Second-ſtreet, the fourth door below the Friends meeting-houſe, PHILADELPHIA,

A Conſiderable number of handſome SILVER WATCHES, of various kinds and prices; alſo may be had, watch main ſprings, ſilver pendants, watch chryſtals, inſide and outſide chains, enamelled dial plates, braſs and ſteel watch keys, jointed and common ſorts, pyramid chryſtal ſeals, ſwivel cornelian ditto ſet in ſilver, with various other kinds of materials in the watch way. Likewiſe a curious aſſortment of gold and ſilver hat bands, buttons and loops, with buckles, all of an elegant kind and neweſt faſhion.—He ſtill continues the buſineſs of clock and watch making and mending as uſual, and will make it his particular care and ſtudy to give ſatisfaction to all thoſe who chuſe to employ him.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had, all kinds of plate and jewellery, imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, from London; alſo money ſcales and weights properly regulated.

Juſt arrived per Capt. Falconer, from London, and to be ſold cheap by

ROBERT LOOSELY,

SHOEMAKER in WALNUT-STREET,

A LARGE aſſortment of SHOEMAKERS TOOLS, &c. amongſt which are, boot legs, ben ſoals, white calf-ſkins, white ſheep-ſkins, knives of all ſorts, ſizes and prices, awls of the very beſt kind, tacks, hammers, ſize ſticks, raſps and files, floats, white wax, heel balls, boot ſtrapping, ſilk ſhoe binding, pincers, nippers, lampblack, &c. with almoſt every article ſuitable for the above buſineſs. Compleat ſets of tools ſuitable for thoſe who have their ſhoes made in their own houſes, warranted good; heels, laſts, &c. &c.

N. B. Store-keepers and others may be ſupplied with any of the above articles as well by ſending a line, as though they were perſonally preſent.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant, named JAMES QUIN, by trade a taylor, about five feet high, well ſet, black curly hair, down look, has very thick legs, and is much addicted to liquor; had on when he went away, an old light coloured coattee and waiſtcoat, green breeches, black yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes with plain braſs buckles, half worn fan-tail beaver hat, with a broad worſted band and a yellow buckle, and an old white ſhirt with jacket ſleeves in it: He came from Briſtol laſt fall with Capt. Seymour Hood, but was born in Dublin. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhal have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward if taken within ten miles of the city, and if further off, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MARIE.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.—It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York or Newcaſtle.

GEORGE BARTRAM,

AT HIS

WOOLLEN DRAPERY

AND HOSIERY

WARE- HOUSE,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, has juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſilk, cotton and thread HOSE. He has alſo for ſale, a very large and general aſſortment of ſecond and ſuperfine faſhionable coloured BROADCLOTHS and RATTINETS; alſo a variety of SUMMER GOODS; corderoys, jeans, fuſtians, and a great variety of moreens for womens petticoats, which will be ſold very reaſonable.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book-Store in Second-ſtreet,

HAS a freſh importation of BOOKS, &c. among which are, Atkyns's, Veſey's, Wilſon's, Strange's, Salkield's, Raymond's and Burrow's reports; Lilly's entries, Jacob's law dictionary, caſes in equity, Hardwick's caſes, Burn's juſtice, attorneys practice, Umfreville's lex coronatoria; Macbride's practice of phyſic; the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th volumes of Vanſwieten's commentaries, which complete the whole; theſe four volumes are to be had ſeparate, alſo the three that precede them, to complete ſets: ſeveral things new in the phyſical way, Whitelock's journal of his Swediſh embaſſy from the commonwealth of England, &c. Northook's hiſtory of London, annual regiſter for 1772; the Weſtminſter, Gentleman's, Univerſal and London magazines, for 1773; compleat; Baſkerville's bible in folio, a variety of family and ſmall bibles, ditto with Canne's notes, common prayers of all ſizes, &c. &c. A great variety of paper hangings, battledores, writing papers, blank books, parchment and ſtationary of all kinds; inſtruments, and ſome curious hard ware, viz. circumferenters, pocket caſes of mathematical inſtruments, thermometers, barometers; a thermometer, barometer and hygrometer in one frame; convex and concave mirrors, camera obſcura, ſliding rules, inſtruments for proving ſpirits, very neat copper ſcales, weights in neſts, money ſcales, ditto for apothecaries, ſingle and double caſes of ſilver handled knives and forks, backgammon tables labelled book faſhion, very neat pocket piſtols, ſwords and cutteaus with ſilk and morocco belts, globes, ſpying glaſſes, reading ditto, concave ditto for near ſighted people, neat plated chain ſpurs; a variety of razors and ſhaving equipage, the beſt penknives, fencing foils, real and mock canes, an aſſortment of ſpectacles, German flutes, ſhoe, knee and ſtock ſet buckles, pinchbeck ditto of the neateſt kinds, tea urns, ebony writing ſtands, ſurgeons capital and pocket inſtruments, &c. &c.

Drugs and Medicines of all kinds as uſual, phials aſſorted, or the ſmall ſizes may be had ſeparate.

At the ſame place may be had, window glaſs, 9 by 11 and 8 by 10; a few caſes of beſt ſweet oil; and printing and rapping paper.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſtrong healthy Iriſh ſervant boy, near 15 years old, who has 6 years to ſerve; he is ſold for no fault. Enquire of the Printer.

*Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by*

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

THE MACARONI, and the MAN of BUSINESS, two excellent new comedies. And on Thurſday next will be publiſhed, the SCHOOL FOR WIVES, a new comedy.

DOCTOR RYAN'S

INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING

SUGAR PLUMBS,

*Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.*

*SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendent excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermins, and the ſource of many other diſorders; they are one of the beſt purges in the whole world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours which ſtop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe, ſettled aches, and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters, or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours, and effect root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight, as loaf ſugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.*

*I have by theſe Plumbs cured a great many children of whooping, or chin-coughs, and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe Plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.*

*Theſe Plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.*

*The Plumb is a great diuretic, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite, and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderful ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronical diſtempers, as aſthmas, phtiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diſeaſes; therefore, no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to an old age. Theſe Plumbs are highly ſervicable to the female ſex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of theſe Plumbs, price One Dollar, with directions. Sold by* JOHN DUNLAP, *Printer, in Market ſtreet.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſtrong healthy Iriſh ſervant girl, who underſtands ſpinning and houſe-work, and has better than two years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Wednesday the eleventh day of May, at the houſe of Peter Withington, tavern-keeper, in the town of Reading,

TWO lots or pieces of ground, containing five acres each, No. 6 and 26, lying near ſaid town. The purchaſer paying one third of the purchaſe money on delivery of the deeds, may have twelve months or more for the payment of the remainder, paying intereſt. The ſale will begin at ſix o'clock in the evening, when attendance will be given.

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To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday the twelfth day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A TWO ſtory brick houſe, and brick kitchen adjoining it, in Southwark, containing eight rooms and ſix fire places; the lot is 20 feet front on Argyle-ſtreet (between Front-ſtreet and the River Delaware, on a line with Almond-ſtreet) and 67 feet deep; it would ſuit either for a ſhop or tavern. Alſo two two-ſtory brick houſes and kitchens, in Gilbert's (commonly called Elfrith's) Alley, on the ſouth ſide thereof, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth on ſaid alley 19 feet 4 inches each, and in depth 53 feet 6 inches. And alſo at private ſale, two two-ſtory brick houſes and kitchens in Laurel-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide thereof, leading from Spruce to Third-ſtreet, and between Second and Third-ſtreets, each containing in breadth 16 and a half feet, and in depth 80 feet. The two laſt houſes are inſured; the whole clear of incumbrances, and the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to Mr. ROBERT MAGILL, Book binder and Stationer, at the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-ſtreet.

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FOR SALE AT ALEXANDRIA,
on Monday the 16th day of May, being Fairfax Court,

A PARCEL of GROUND laid out in ſix lots, four of which lots are 28 feet 9 inches in front on Fairfax ſtreet, and extend back 98 feet; one of them is 28 feet 9 inches in front on Fairfax-ſtreet, and in front on Princeſs-ſtreet 98 feet; and the other of ſaid lots is on Princeſs-ſtreet 25 feet 5 inches in front, and extends back 144 feet. As the above lots have fronts on one of the principal ſtreets in the town, and a ſtreet leading to a very commodious wharf, they are very proper for merchants or tradeſmen. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the day of ſale, and ſix months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond and ſecurity if required. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at any time on the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber. LUCAS GARVEY.

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*Greenwich Townſhip, Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, March 28, 1774.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the firſt day of June next, and may be entered on the firſt of October,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceaſed, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, lying on the great road leading from Glouceſter, and the ferries oppoſite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Glouceſter, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the moſt part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good paſture; thereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houſes, a pump of good water before the door, barn and ſtables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a conſiderable quantity of currant buſhes, off of which may be made ſeveral barrels of wine yearly. The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy, being within ſixty rods of an Engliſh church, about three miles of a friends meeting houſe, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting ſpirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other neceſſary from Philadelphia on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a very ſmall expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by MARY SHAW, Executrix.
JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at preſent.

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JUST IMPORTED BY
WILLING, MORRIS, and Co.
A QUANTITY OF
DRYED HIDES,
Superior in quality to any before imported into North-America, and will be ſold for caſh or a ſhort credit.

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JOHN HUNTER,
Lately arrived from GLASGOW,

HAS erected a BLEACHFIELD at Germantown, where he has begun and propoſes to carry on the Bleaching buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner; and as he has been regularly bred thereto in the moſt conſiderable Bleachfields in Britain and Ireland, and has brought unqueſtionable proofs of his ability in that buſineſs, as ſeveral gentlemen under-mentioned can teſtify, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He bleaches all ſorts of linen, yard wide, not exceeding 900 at 4d per yard, 1000 at 5d per yard, and all above at 6d per yard; huckabacks and diapers at 4d per yard, and damaſks at 6d per yard; yarn and thread at 1s. per lb. cotton ſtockings at 4d, and thread ditto at 6d per pair, by the quantity: Pieces of linen of 20 or 30 yards need not be cut. Goods for ſaid Bleachfield are taken in by the following gentlemen at Philadelphia, viz. Mr. James Stuart, merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Mr. John Morton, merchant, in Water-ſtreet, Mr. George Bartram, merchant, in Second-ſtreet, Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, near the Drawbridge, Mr. John Hyder, at the Old Ferry, Mr. Thomas Juſtin, at the New Ferry, and Mr. George Zellers, at the Germantown Stage, Cherry Alley; Mr. John Palmer, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and at the Bleachfield, at all which places receipts will be given. Such as intend ſending linen to this Bleachfield, will pleaſe to ſew in their names and places of abode on each piece, with linen thread, not with ſilk. The greateſt care will be taken to make the cloth a good colour, and preſerve the fabrick; yarn and thread will be well whitened, and the texture kept ſtrong. When the goods are finiſhed they will be delivered by the ſame perſons who received them, the owners paying for the bleaching on delivery.

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FOR BRISTOL,
THE SHIP
SALLY,

A NEW veſſel, well fitted for the trade, will be provided with neat and convenient accommodations for paſſengers, and is intended to be diſpatched with the firſt ſhip. For freight or paſſage apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS.

Juſt arrived in the ſhip Betſey, Capt. Hood, from Briſtol, a number of indented SERVANTS, men, women and boys, whoſe time of ſervice are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, who have imported in ſaid ſhip, a great variety of MERCHANDIZE.

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TO BE LET,
By the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the Indian King,

A VERY commodious Store for the dry good buſineſs, with a large cellar underneath, floored and ſhelved. Alſo a Coach Houſe and Stables for three horſes, with a large hay-loft above, ſituated in Church-Alley. For terms apply to
REBECCA KEARNY.

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TO BE SOLD BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A VERY large aſſortment of German ſcythes, conſiſting of ſeven different marks and ſizes; alſo a quantity of ſuitable whetſtones; German ſtraw knives and ſickles; a variety of Dutch looking glaſſes; iron lamps; amber beads; beſt French white oil flints; Heſſian blue; melting pots; gold and marble paper; beſt Engliſh hammered braſs kettles; low priced ſilver watches; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. As ſaid BENEZET is leaving off buſineſs, he is determined to ſell the above goods on very low terms.

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*Roſegill, in the county of Middleſex, Virginia, March 25, 1774.*

A VALUABLE SALE OF LANDS.

TO BE SOLD, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thouſand and ſeventy-ſix acres: it lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenandoah River, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low grounds, is inconſiderable. The quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams mills might be erected, and furnaces, the land affording ſtone and lime, and iron and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a compleat merchant mill with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this there is, near the dwelling-houſe, a tub mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations, on one of them a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houſes; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of a thouſand or five hundred acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate, there are one hundred and twelve negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtock of cattle, equal to any in the colony; horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, (on the River Rappahannock) or to leave them with the overſeer who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhew the land. In the months of May and November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land and ſome of the negroes belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.
RALPH WORMELEY.

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*January 10, 1774.*

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM GIBSON, of Formnagh townſhip, Cumberland county, obtained a note of me the ſubſcriber for ten pounds, due the firſt of November, 1773, for a tract of land in the townſhip aforeſaid; and whereas ſaid Gibſon's right to the land is now diſputed by a prior right: This is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it until ſaid Gibſon gives proper ſecurity to maintain the land to me, free of all diſputes, as he is bound in his bill of ſale of ſaid land to me.
MOSES WOOD.

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SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, within eight miles of the Lower Ferry, Suſquehanna, on Sunday the 27th day of March laſt, two ſervant men, one an Engliſhman, came into the country with Capt. Robertſon, to Baltimore-Town, about the 20th of June, 1772, his name is WILLIAM SPRINGALL, he was born in Middleſex, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a freſh complexion, very black beard, and ſhort brown hair; he profeſſes to be a barber or hair-dreſſer; had on when he went away, a blue ſuit of cloaths, the button-holes of the coat worked with red and blue twiſt mix'd, and he took with him a deep blue broadcloth coat: He is much given to liquor. The other named EDWARD MAGIN, an Iriſhman, has been in the country about ſix months; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſlow ſpoken fellow, has a down look, ſhort brown hair, has had the fever and ague lately, and looks very yellow; had on when he went away, a ſuit of black broadcloth cloaths, and a blue ſurtout, but they have other cloaths with them, and may change their dreſs: It is ſuppoſed they have forged a paſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES GILES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

About the 17th or 18th of May, when the SYNOD commenceth at Philadelphia,
AN AUCTION OF BOOKS,
Conſiſting of Hiſtory, Divinity, and Miſcellaneous Literary Entertainment, is intended by
ROBERT BELL,
BOOKSELLER and AUCTIONIER, at the Univerſal Library in Third-ſtreet.

LADIES and Gentlemen who chooſe to have any books exhibited by auction, and are ſatisfied to take the chance of ſuch prices as the Public will give, are requeſted to ſend them early, that they may be inſerted in the printed catalogue.

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*Baltimore, March 27, 1774.*

THOMAS MORGAN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

INFORMS the public, that he has removed from Gay-ſtreet to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors above Mr. William Adams's, tavern, where he carries on the buſineſs as uſual, thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his punctuality.

N. B. He has a quantity of new Clocks and Watches juſt finiſhed, which he will engage equal to any imported.

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*Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.*

WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN COOK, who can be well recommended; he formerly lived with Lord William Campbell. Any one wanting ſuch a perſon, may hear of him by enquiring at the New Tavern.

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FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore Town, on the twenty-eighth day of March, early in the morning, a Scotch indented ſervant man, named WILLIAM CARVER, by profeſſion a groom, a ſtout young man, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſandy coloured hair, curls a little, long viſaged, and much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſharp noſe, white eyebrows and white eyelaſhes, his hair cut cloſe to the top of his head: Had on when he went away, a green coat lapelled, with white metal buttons, or a whitiſh coat broke in the elbows, the green of cloth, and the other of white twilled jean, a white ſwanſkin jacket with black ſpots, one white ſhirt, and two check ones, a ſurtout coat of red bath coating, one pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of ribbed ſtockings, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, and a pair of old ones, and a ſmall new beaver hat: Likewiſe ſtole out of the ſtable, a likely half blooded dark brown horſe, belonging to Mr. James Cheſton, with a very good ſaddle and bridle, very gay and full of ſpirit, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a black mane and tail, a little white on his near hind foot, and a lump occaſioned by a kick when young on the ſame leg, between his knee and foot-lock joint, his eye is remarkably fine, with a good deal of white in it, his hind ſhoes feathered, to prevent his cutting; and likewiſe ſtole another horſe, which cannot be rightly deſcribed, and ſundry cloaths belonging to the ſervants. For the horſe, TEN POUNDS, and for the man FIVE POUNDS, to be paid by Mr. JAMES CHESTON, or DANIEL GRANT.

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*Weſt Townſhip, Cheſter County, April 5, 1774.*

THREE POUNDS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 31ſt of March laſt, one NEAIL TURNER, who took with him ſix pounds from the ſubſcriber: Had on when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat and blue jacket, white trowſers, a new felt hat, a pair of milled grey ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet nine inches high, has black hair, and a red complexion; he ſerved part of an apprenticeſhip to the trade of a ſhoemaker with Mr. Seaver, in Front-ſtreet, near Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid NEAIL TURNER, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES DILWORTH, at the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, or by me
JOHN COOKE.

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TO BE SOLD,
At WILLIAM WOODHOUSE's, bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet. [Price 2s. 6d. per bottle.]

THE GOLDEN MEDICAL CEPHALIC SNUFF, which by long experience has been found an effectual remedy for moſt diſorders of the head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate eaſe, and by frequent uſe prevents their return: It admirably opens and purges the head, ſtrengthens the nerves, revives the ſpirits, and has a moſt grateful aromatic ſmell: It removes drowſineſs, ſleepineſs, giddineſs and vapours, relieves dimneſs of the eyes, is excellent in curing recent deafneſs, and has been of great ſervice in hyſteric and paralytic complaints, and in reſtoring the memory when impaired by diſorders of the head: It is proper for all perſons who viſit the ſick, or go into unwholeſome rooms, hot climates, or unhealthy places, as it fortifies the head againſt noxious exhalations and infectious air. Numbers of perſons have experienced the happy effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is preſcribed by the moſt eminent oculiſts and auriſts in Europe, in the courſe of their practice, as a capital medicine for the various diſorders of the eyes and ears; printed directions on each bottle, for the uſe of the above ſnuff.——May be had at the ſame place, (price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle) the Britiſh Tooth Powder, and Tincture for the gums; it takes off all foulneſs from the teeth and gums, renders them very beautiful, perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the ſcurvy, and all diſorders of the gums.—Likewiſe may be had, (price 1s. 6d. the bottle) the Stomachic Elixir, which is an agreeable bitter, and to be taken occaſionally, in order to provoke an appetite and keep the body in an healthy ſtate.—The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whoſe excellent virtues are well known in the great world for preventing the hair from falling, preſerving it in its priſtine vigour and colour, and even in caſe of baldneſs it cauſes the hair to grow thick and ſtrong, (price 3s. per pot.) London Eye Water, which will cool and repel ſharp humours of the eyes, and is likewiſe excellent to clear them of beginning films and ſpecks, (price 2s. 6d. per bottle) to be ſold at the above place, for the proprietor,
SAMUEL DELLAP.

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A CLERK and an APPRENTICE is wanted, in a Dry-Good Store in Philadelphia: None need apply in either character but ſuch as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers, by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUN.
In FRONT-STREET,
(Coarſe paper ſix ſhillings, fine paper ten ſhillings)

THE FIRST VOLUME of STERNE's WORKS, (to be compleated in V vols.) neatly bound, gilt and lettered; containing, an account of the life and writings of the author, and the four firſt volumes of the life and opinions of Triſtram Shandy, Gentleman; embelliſhed with an elegant engraved frontiſpiece of the author as low as the knees.—It may be depended on the other volumes will ſhortly be finiſhed; the ſecond is now in the preſs and ſtriking off as faſt as poſſible.

Said HUMPHREYS requeſts that thoſe of the ſubſcribers who conveniently can will ſend for their books, eſpecially thoſe who live at any diſtance, or inform him by what means they may be conveyed to them.

As there are but a few more copies printed than are ſubſcribed for, thoſe who have not ſubſcribed, and would chuſe to have a ſet of this edition, muſt be ſpeedy in their application; and as there is to be an additional liſt of ſubſcribers in the fifth volume, it is requeſted they would leave their names, and by that means ſecure the other volumes.

Alſo juſt publiſhed by ſaid HUMPHREYS, the ſtory of ÆNEAS AND DIDO burleſqued, by a gentleman of South-Carolina; Experiments and Obſervations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Briſtol, with proper directions for their uſe, by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. Profeſſor of Chymiſtry in the College of Philadelphia.

All ſorts of WRITING PAPER to be ſold by JAMES HUMPHREYS, Jun.

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Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Minerva, now lying off Market-ſtreet wharf,

A NUMBER of healthy SERVANTS, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by Captain ARTHUR HILL, on board; conſiſting of men, women and boys, indented from four to ſix years, amonſt which are taylors, ſhoemakers, houſe-carpenters, upholſterers, pit ſawyers, coopers, painters, plumbers and glaziers, tanners, breeches-makers, curriers, engravers and ſeal-cutters, footmen, waiters, and a number of lads brought up to the farming buſineſs; likewiſe a number of women, brought up to farming and houſhold work, ſuch as underſtand dairies, &c.

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TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE Houſe he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry Alley in Market-ſtreet; it is noted for one of the beſt ſtandings in the city for any kind of public buſineſs, and is a very convenient houſe, three ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, two good garrets, and a good vault large enough to contain ſeven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to ROBERT TAGGART.

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As there are a few copies more than are yet ſubſcribed for, thoſe gentlemen who intend to encourage the ſame, will pleaſe to ſend their names to the editor, JOHN M'GIBBONS, at Mr. W. POLLARD's, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, or to any of the Printers, or Bookſellers in Philadelphia.

* "There is no antient hiſtory extant, that relates any matter with ſo much particularity of circumſtances, as JOSEPHUS does that of the Jewiſh Wars, eſpecially the ſiege and deſtruction of Jeruſalem; and that the providence of God may appear the more remarkable in this hiſtory, which is the only punctual one that hath been preſerved down to us, of this great action; it will be worth our obſervation to conſider, how remarkably this perſon was preſerved for the writing of this hiſtory."

* *Tillotſon's, vol. 12th, Sermon 140th.*

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

# POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

# PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

OR, THE

# GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 133.


## *The* HISTORY *of* VALVAISE.

[*Continued from our Laſt.*]

THE maid repeated a long and deep fetched ſigh; then raiſing her head, and giving a ſide-glance that entered the heart of the orator, tell me, Valvaiſe, ſaid ſhe, lives there a man upon earth, in whoſe ſuit you would plead ſo warmly as in that of Adolphus?—No Madam, not in the univerſe.—And yet, ſhe bluſhingly and heſitatingly returned, there lives a certain perſon in whoſe ſuit you might plead with much better ſucceſs.

Alas, ſhe continued, what is Adolphus to me? My heart was never formed for pomp or royalty; it loves the littleneſs and lowneſs, the ſweet vales and deſcents of life; it is as a gentle turtle in the meadows and groves, and ſeeks not, neither can find any kind of joy, ſave in the affections of its ſpecies, and the cooings of its mate. You, Valvaiſe, as I am told, are not of a haughty deſcent; your manners are ſweetly mild, your perſon is conformable, and it is the moſt ardent prayer of Adelaide that you may be mated to a companion wholly ſuitable to yourſelf.

Ah! exclaimed Valvaiſe, whither, whither wouldſt thou lead me, thou perilous beauty? Alas! I was already but too prone to follow the ſight of the ſyren; and wanted not the additional inchantment of her voice to ſeduce and to ſink me into a deeper perdition. But honour, virtue, gratitude, ſhall ſtand at my ſide; they ſhall bind me as with chains of adamant, that Adelaide herſelf ſhall not be able to looſe. No! though heaven were opened this inſtant before me, and all the powers and glories of bleſſedneſs thereof conditionally offered me, I would not accept them at the coſt of my friend's happineſs, or of my own treaſon. It could not be a heaven to me upon ſuch conditions; through eternity I ſhould be wretched, in the condemnation of myſelf.

Unhappy Adelaide! cried the fair one; what a peculiar ſeverity there is in thy fate—to be excluded from all poſſibility of hope by the very virtues that ſerve to increaſe thy paſſion! Be it ſo then, my friend; let us be greatly, let us be nobly, let us be willingly miſerable; and let virtue be, to us, in the place of all other enjoyment! Periſh, periſh Adelaide, ſo the faith of my Valvaiſe live renowned through ages!

O Adolphus, cried the youth, you know not what a ſacrifice I make you at this inſtant! Yes, thou bright perfection, I muſt bid a laſting adieu, while there is will, while ſtrength is left to tear myſelf away! Adieu, fair enchantment, O, adieu, for—for ever, O, for ever! is it not ſo, cried Adelaide? and her eyes began to fill. Yet, a moment, Valvaiſe; you muſt not debar me of one ſhort farewel, the memory of which may ſerve, through life and in death, to be my conſolation. It is an expreſſion of the eſteem which I owe to your honour.

So ſaying, ſhe broke into tears, and threw her arms about him. The touch inſtantly thrilled his frame, and flew through his brain like a flaſh of aſcending lightning. But, heroically declining any return to the dear embrace, he kneeled down, ſeized her hand, preſſed it ſilently to his boſom, haſtily roſe, and retired.

Adelaide had an only brother, an officer in the King's guards, whoſe name was Alleran. He came on a viſit of affection to his ſiſter, when approaching, he beheld Valvaiſe in her arms. He inſtantly laid his hand on his ſword, to waſh away the imagined diſhonour of his family. But, being ſtruck with the reſerved demeanor of Valvaiſe, he deemed it prudent to make no buſtle in the buſineſs, till he had called the ſuppoſed aggreſſor to a ſtrict but private account.

During three days, he was in diligent ſearch of the diſturber of his repoſe; but, unable to procure any intelligence concerning him, he went in his impatience, and earneſtly beſought a private audience of his Majeſty. He caſt himſelf with emotion at the feet of the monarch, and aſked, with a reſpectful ardor, if he had authorized Valvaiſe in any addreſs to his ſiſter Adelaide?

Are you then the brother of the fair Adelaide, ſaid the King? if ſo, I think I may ſafely put my confidence in you.—Yes, Alleran, I did authoriſe Valvaiſe to addreſs your ſiſter; yet, not in his own name, but in the name of his maſter, in order to exalt and make her the beloved of my boſom, and the partner of my throne.

Then you are betrayed, moſt baſely betrayed, rejoined Alleran: By all that is ſacred to the ſoul of truth and honour, theſe eyes beheld that Valvaiſe fondly circled and careſſed within the arms of my ſiſter.

There wanted no more. A cloud of ſorrow, black and pregnant with thunders, inſtantly involved the ſpirit and aſpect of the monarch in darkneſs. His Valvaiſe had been too deeply rooted in his affections to be torn thence without many rueful pangs at the parting. But jealouſy, diſdain, and the upriſings of rage, at finding himſelf ſo ungratefully, ſo cruelly deceived, turned his bowels into bitterneſs; and he conſoled himſelf with the idea of ſeeing his late favourite expiring in ſlow agonies and vengeful tortures before him.

He ſent preſſing orders to have him inſtantly ſeized. But, being informed that Valvaiſe had abſconded, he iſſued hot and haſty mandates, throughout his dominions, to have him proclaimed, purſued, and brought alive to his preſence; for he deemed a ſimple death to be infinitely beneath the ſatisfaction that was due to his injured friendſhip; and he wiſhed for the power of prolonging his life, that he might thereby prolong and perpetuate his torments.

Thus Adolphus continued in a ſtate that might envy the moſt wretched of his vaſſals, his boſom torn with a variety of diſtracting and conflicting paſſions; when, on the fourth day, he received the following letter from his deteſted, though late his ſo dearly beloved.

"SIRE,

"I am now fifty leagues removed from your preſence, and truſt ſoon to be paſt the juſtice of your reſentment.—But no, I cannot fly it.—Would to Heaven I had rather ſtayed, and atoned my crime in part, by ſuffering the puniſhment that was due to my perfidy.—Death would ſurely, at laſt, have delivered me, from you, from myſelf, from the gnawing of the worm that dieth not within me, that no abſence can mitigate, no diſtance evade! —Yes, Adolphus, your image, your friendſhip, cling faſt to my memory; they continue to load me with inſupportable favours, and my ſoul groans and ſtruggles under the unremitting oppreſſion.—And is it then poſſible that I ſhould have betrayed you? I can ſcarce think it poſſible.—Did I not love you with a love paſſing that of ſelf preſervation? Would I not have bled, have died for you, have ſuffered all extremities to bring you any acceſſion of happineſs? Yes, moſt aſſuredly.—Alas! how is it then, that my will, againſt my will, has injured you, my maſter; has mortally wounded you in the moſt vital part, in your love for the adorable, the too faſcinating Adelaide!—Ah, why did I enterpriſe the perilous taſk enjoined me? While I wiſhed, while I endeavoured and ſtruggled to ſerve you, I fell in my own weakneſs; I fell myſelf a prey to her all-ſubduing beauties.—Thus, while I conſtrained my tongue to plead the cauſe of my King, my eyes muſt have pleaded the cauſe of the traitor Valvaiſe. There, there lies the heart and pith of my tranſgreſſion againſt you. I will not deceive you; I will not conceal from you, that I have robbed you of a portion of the affections of your Adelaide.—But I will avenge you, my maſter; I will do you ample juſtice upon my own head. I tear myſelf away for ever. No more ſhall mine eye behold the heart chearing face of friendſhip, or the ſeducing face of love. I tear myſelf forever from Adolphus, from Adelaide, from the two, the only objects within the circling moon, that could caſt a ray of comfort upon my benighted ſpirit. All elſe is a vacant wild, a vale of horrors and deſolation.—O miſery! But I embrace it; my ſoul ſhall brood and dwell upon it; it is the portion, the only portion, that I chuſe on this ſide of eternity.

"In the mean time, my Lord, be you your own advocate. Appear, in your native attractions, before the eyes of the deluded beauty, and the memory of Valvaiſe will quickly fleet away, as the gleam of a tranſient meteor before the riſing light of the ſun.

"Be happy, O Adolphus, be happy in your Adelaide, be happy above conception!—When I hear that you are ſo, a beam of returning joy may once more inform the breaſt of

VALVAISE."

Adolphus, in entering on the firſt part of this letter, was inſtantly ſtung with vexation and diſappointment by the fear of being defeated of his revenge on Valvaiſe. As he proceeded, however, his heart began to be ſoftened by the condemnation which the criminal denounced againſt himſelf. But again, when he came where Valvaiſe dared to avow his paſſion for Adelaide, and her anſwering regards, the flame of his reſentment rekindled and roſe aloft. Yet this fire was much allayed by the ſubſequent ſentiments; and he found himſelf, at the cloſe, inconſiſtently agitated by a variety of tumultuous and oppoſite paſſions.

He wiſhed not that any eye ſhould ſee how he was affected. He took the letter apart, and ſhut himſelf in; he ſcanned it over and over; and, pauſingly, over again. At every reviſal, his Valvaiſe appeared more acquitted, more innocent, more excellent; while the virtues of humanity deſcended on his ſoul, as dew on a nightly tempeſt, and bid the ſtorm be ſtill.

Ah, he cried, Valvaiſe alſo, I find, is a ſon of the fallen Adam!—Were any exempt from frailty, he ſurely had been the man.—Yet, he fought, he reſiſted; and, when he found he could not prevail, he tore himſelf from temptation, though the temptation was Adelaide.—He does more, he deteſts himſelf for partaking of the human fallibility of our nature; he denounces endleſs vengeance upon his own head, for having involuntarily injured the friend, whoſe happineſs he prefers to his own exiſtence.—This is more than to have conquered: Such frailty riſes even above perfection! —Return then, my brother! Return, my Valvaiſe!—You grieve for having reluctantly bereft me of my love; bereave me not of friendſhip alſo, for ſo ſhould your King be without conſolation. —Return I ſay, my brother! and I will ſtrive to to be your competitor in honour and generoſity.—You would deprive yourſelf of your beloved, for the ſake of your friend: But your friend ſhall return the boon; he will endeavour to be happy, in the happineſs of his Valvaiſe.

The deſolate Valvaiſe had diſpatched the foregoing letter from a houſe that ſtood far on his rout to the frontiers of Norway. In his early years at the academy, he had contracted an intimacy with two young ſtudents, the one named Duplaiſe and the other Chriſtiern; and when he came into favour, he prevailed on the Miniſter to prefer his two friends to two lucrative employments in the north of Sweden. He, therefore, juſtly inferred, that he had a right of aſſylum with thoſe who were indebted to him for their honours and emoluments.

Duplaiſe received his benefactor with tranſport, and entertained him with magnificence. On the next morning he cautiouſly entered the chamber of his gueſt before day. Having gently awaked him.—Pardon, ſaid he, my dear patron, this neceſſary intruſion? Yeſterday, toward noon, a herald arrived and fixed a writing on the town-houſe, whereby you are proclaimed a traitor, and twenty-thouſand ducats propoſed for your head. I will not aſk how you incurred the diſpleaſure of your King; it is ſufficient to know, that he builds upon hollow ground who lays the foundation in the favour of Princes. I truſt that you are not known here to any ſave myſelf; it may be otherwiſe however, and the temptation to betray you is great.—I forebore to apprize you of theſe matters laſt night, for fear of diſcompoſing you.—Alas, while I endeavoured to appear chearful, in honour of my gueſt, my heart was wrung on his account.—Haſte, my beloved friend, eſcape for your precious life!—A ſhort repaſt, with ſome other matters, are prepared for your departure; and my three ſwifteſt horſes, by the morrow's early noon, ſhall convey you and your faithful followers—ſuch I truſt they are—quite clear of all danger.

Though Valvaiſe, at the time, regarded not his own life, yet he gratefully regarded thoſe who approved their regard for it. He ſtraitly embraced his hoſt. I thank you, my friend, ſaid he; but I will not take the advantage of your hoſpitality. You are a ſubject, you are in office; do your duty to your Sovereign, and the laws of your country: I reſign myſelf to your cuſtody. I knew I was a loſt man; but I will conſole myſelf in hoping, that my depreſſion may be the means of exalting the generous Duplaiſe.

(*To be continued.*)


The Sentimentaliſts in America are requeſted to obſerve the following new and entertaining works, (in one vol. ornamented with an elegant engraved frontiſpiece of Madam LA COUTURE and her ſon, with Capt. VIAUD, and his Negro on the deſolate Iſland) are this day publiſhed and ſold by

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IT is for ſtrangers to be informed that theſe Baths and waters, from their effects in a number of diſeaſes which had reſiſted every other medicine, have been for ſome years deſervedly in the higheſt repute: That the Waters are perhaps as pure and light a chalybeate as the world affords, ſeldom even at the firſt drinking offending the ſtomach, always ſtrengthening it and promoting a good appetite; are remarkably uſeful, if not ſpecific, in all relaxed, debilitated conſtitutions, whether ariſing from ſickneſs, reſiding too long in a warm climate, or too free living: Obſtructions in the liver, ſpleen and meſenteric glands they have infallibly removed. But the advantages to be obtained from Chalybeate Waters are too extenſive for an advertiſement, for which reaſon the Public are referred for a more particular account of their uſes and the advantageous ſituation of Briſtol, to the experiments and obſervations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Briſtol, read before the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, June 18, 1773, by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. and ſoon after publiſhed in a ſmall pamphlet.

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*Salem County, April* 18, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Alloway's Creek Neck, an Engliſh ſervant man named WILLIAM RICHARDSON, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, red hair, a little knock-knee'd, has loſt one of his upper fore teeth, and has a ſore on one of his legs, juſt above his ancle joint: Had on when he went off, an old felt hat, a ſtriped lincey jacket, old ſhirt, a new pair of home-ſpun trowſers made apron faſhion, a pair of old deep blue yarn ſtockings, and a pair of plated buckles in his ſhoes: He is about 22 years of age, by trade a ſweep-chimney, and very muſical. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC RAIN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, York county, on Eaſter Tueſday laſt, a German ſervant man, named GOTTLIEB FUHRMAN; he is a miner, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, and one of his little fingers is rendered uſeleſs by a ſhot, wherefore he hides it as much as he can: He is a native of Eiſleben, in the county of Mansfield, in Saxony, is a great lover of ſtrong liquor, and a great ſmoaker of tobacco and ſnuff-taker: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards the Jerſeys or New-York, and probably makes uſe of a forged paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

LEONHARD JENAWEIN.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at Chriſtiana Bridge, laſt night, being the 21ſt inſt. (April) a red roan HORSE, with a large blaze in his face, white main and tail, his two hind feet white, has a ſmall wound on his off ſhoulder, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, he is 14 hands and an half or three inches high, lofty carriage, trots well and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

GEORGE HILLIS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living in Funk's Town, two indented Engliſh ſervant men; one named WILLIAM PALMER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark complexion, lame in one of his legs, which is a little crooked and bigger than the other; had on and took with him, a pale blue coat with ſilver twiſt buttons, a dark brown waiſtcoat, a pair of drilling breeches, and a pair of breeches and waiſtcoat of a buff colour, without buttons, three fine ſhirts, three pair of ſtockings, and a cocked hat, but it is probable he will change his dreſs. The other named RICHARD PENDERGRAST, about 25 years of age, has ſhort curled hair, a ſmiling countenance, is very talkative, ſays he has formerly been a ſailor, and walks very much like one; had on when he went away, a ſhort blue coat with white metal buttons, lined with white Scotch plaid, ſnuff coloured waiſtcoat about half worn, a pair of good leather breeches, a pair of brown ribbed ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes, odd buckles, one a large braſs and the other a ſteel one, a pretty good hat which he moſtly wears cocked, and had an iron collar about his neck, which he may have taken off. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS for each, paid by

THOMAS BROOKE, and
WILLIAM LEE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between ALLEN AND PHOENIX is diſſolved. All perſons having any accompts with the ſaid Company in Philadelphia, are deſired to ſettle them with CHARLES ALLEN.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant lad, about fourteen years of age: He is very healthy and ſtrong, and is ſold for no fault but want of employ. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh, on the 27th of April laſt, a brown COW, with a white face, and ſome white on her back. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE HITNER.

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*Philadelphia, April 9, 1774.*

## THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 5th inſt. in the forenoon, a ſervant boy named JOHN PETERSON, a Hollander, came over laſt fall in a veſſel of Mr. Samuel Howell's, of this city, and was bought from Martin Noll's, in the Northern Liberties; about four feet ſix inches in heighth, pale complexion, flaxen thin hair, very ſlim built, and talks very bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a blue duffil jacket and trowſers, (the trowſers patched at the knees, and a red cape to the jacket) no hat, a worſted cap, and indifferent ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy and brings him to, or ſecures him ſo that, the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges from

WILLIAM DEWEES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

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*April 11, 1774.*

THE Adventurers in PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for Norrington Preſbyterian and Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Churches, and the Newark Academy, are hereby notified, that the time limited for renewing their tickets in the fourth and laſt claſs is expired: And as many who were not before adventurers are applying for tickets in this very rich claſs, the former adventurers are therefore requeſted to be ſpeedy in renewing, otherwiſe, in order to expedite the drawing, their numbers will be diſpoſed of to thoſe who ſhall apply.

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TAKEN UP, the firſt of April inſt. near Glouceſter, a Moſes built BOAT, painted red, without chain or rudder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE ROAN.

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*Philadelphia, April 9, 1774.*

## TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Poſt-Office, an apprentice girl, named ANN CARROWLE, about ſixteen years of age; had on when ſhe went away, a green ſilk bonnet, a red, black and white India callico long gown, a blue half-thick and a ſtriped lincey petticoat, and new leather ſhoes; ſhe has a freſh complexion, brown hair, is near-ſighted, round ſhouldered, and came from London in the year 1769, with Capt. Keais: She has been ſeen ſtrolling on the Lancaſter and Gulf roads, on pretence of going to ſervice at 'Squire Moore's at Carliſle. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid girl, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above Reward. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

N. B. All perſons are cautioned not to entertain, harbour, or conceal her, at their peril.

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*Philadelphia, Fourth Month (April) 9, 1774.*

WHEREAS there will be wanted this preſent year, in and near this city, above Two Thouſand Cords of Spaniſh white-oak, beech and hemlock BARK, for which good prices and ready money are given; it is to be hoped, that all perſons who have timber of thoſe kinds to cut, and are convenient to navigation or land carriage to this city, will be careful to do it in the proper ſeaſon and get the bark, as they will not only find their own advantage therein, but will alſo have the ſatisfaction of contributing to public utility, by furniſhing the manufacturers of leather with ſo ſcarce and neceſſary an article, and the bark, if kept dry, will receive no damage by keeping; a quantity thereof, in any perſon's poſſeſſion, may be always conſidered as ready caſh, and brought to market when it may be moſt convenient.

It is thought a large quantity may be got up Delaware, and very advantageous to thoſe, who are convenient to ſend it down in the Durham boats, or otherwiſe.

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*New-York, March 28, 1774.*

## TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE farm or plantation called BELL VALE, ſituate at Warwick, in the county of Orange: It conſiſts of about 800 acres of land, and is juſtly eſteemed as valuable a tract as any of its ſize in the province, having belonging to it in one body, 230 acres of the richeſt low or intervale land, with a fine ſtream of water running through the whole, by which it can be laid under water, and ſituate at the foot of a range of mountains, which will forever afford an unbounded outrange. It is in a thick ſettled country, within five miles of Sterling iron works, and ſeven from Ringwood and the long pond (which afford the beſt market for whatever is raiſed, 12 miles from Goſhen, and 24 from New Windſor landing. The improvements are, on one part, a log-houſe, a new framed barn, and young orchard, with about 120 acres of the intervale land reduced to the beſt kind of mowing-ground, being well cleared, fenced, and ſeeded; and ſeveral large ſummer fallows in tillage. On the other part is a ſmall griſt-mill, a ſaw-mill, a forge (for converting pig metal into bar iron) a coal-houſe, a pretty good framed dwelling-houſe and barn. Should the purchaſer incline to it, the farm conſiſting of the firſt mentioned improvements, nearly all the low land, and about 400 acres of the upland, will be ſold ſeparate from the iron works and mills, which, with a ſmall piece of the meadow, and the remaining part of the land, may be had either ſeparate or united with the farm. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber at his farm in Dutcheſs county, New-York, or of Dr. Samuel Bard, in New-York.

JOHN BARD.

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## SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the third of this inſtant, (April) an Iriſh ſervant man named SAMUEL MEASE, about twenty four years old, and about five feet ten inches high, with fair curled hair; had on and took with him, a beaver hat, a white broadcloth coat, nankeen jacket and drawers, and red waiſtcoat, one white ſhirt, and one check ditto, two pair of yarn hoſe, and one pair of thread ditto, plated buckles, and new ſhoes. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM KELLY.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about twenty-eight years of age; ſhe can be recommended for her honeſty, and underſtands houſe-work. Enquire of the Printer.

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*March 29, 1774.*

THE Subſcriber requeſts the favour of all who are indebted to him while he practiſed Phyſic and Surgery in the county of Lancaſter, that they will pay off their accounts to WILLIAM HAMILTON, Eſq; in Lancaſter, or to himſelf in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ROBERT BOYD.

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*Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.*

A BUNDLE of BUCKSKINS, directed to WILLIAM BRADY, at George-Town, in Maryland, being ſome time in Jan. laſt, by miſtake, left on board a wrong ſhallop at the Draw-bridge; the perſon who took the ſame in poſſeſſion, is deſired to return them to the ſubſcriber, ſkinner and breeches-maker in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, or otherwiſe he may expect to be proſecuted according to law.

FREDERICK SHENCKEL.

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## TRENTON FERRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ever deſirous of obliging the Public, and to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction in their power, even by a ſacrifice of their own intereſt, and at a rate really not to be afforded, do hereby give this public notice and aſſurance, that from and after the firſt day of April, they will ferry all perſons, horſes, carriages, &c. upon the ſame terms, and at as low a rate and price, as any ferry within the diſtance of four miles on the river.—The ſuperior conveniences of the above ferry to any other on the river, both with reſpect to its direct ſituation on the great road between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, nearer by a conſiderable diſtance than the ferry below, and narrower by upwards of one hundred yards, are all ſuch inducements for the Public, joined with the ſacrifice now made, as flatter the ſubſcribers to hope for every preference from the generoſity of the Public, which their readineſs and intentions to oblige give them ſome right to expect, in favour of an *old eſtabliſhed ferry*.

*March 27, 1774.* RENSELAER WILLIAMS. PATRICK COLVIN.

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## FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, an Engliſh ſervant man named PHILIP JONES; he is a ſlim bodied man, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, was born in Briſtol and has been in Ireland, ſpeaks broad Engliſh, has a large high thin noſe, wears long black hair tied behind, and underſtands farming: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a ſtriped lincey jacket with the ſtripes acroſs, and wooden buttons on it, a ſhort blue coat and blue breeches, old blue-grey ſtockings, good ſhoes tied with ſtrings, good tow ſhirt, and two handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABLE BOAKE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

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*Philadelphia, April 2d, 1774.*

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM MITCHEL, who for ſome time paſt followed the buſineſs of a pedlar in this city; had on when he went away, a beaver hat a good deal worn, a brown coat with darned buttons, ſnuff coloured jacket with metal buttons, white linen breeches, Germantown grey ſtockings, his left ancle is remarkably large, about five feet five or ſix inches high, wears his own hair cut ſhort of a dark brown colour, is much given to ſtrong liquor, and low company, and is ſuppoſed to be either nigh the barracks or ſome part of Southwark. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BRADLY, or by JAMES GALLAGHER, the corner of Front and Spruce-ſtreets.

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## BAR IRON,

By the ton or quantity, warranted of the beſt quality, neatly drawn, fit for the London and Weſt-India markets, to be SOLD by

PETER TURNER,

At his Ware-houſe the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above the London Coffee-houſe,

Alſo, an aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, among which are,

A CHOICE parcel of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS; where millers and others may depend on being ſupplied with all ſorts, ſuitable for every branch of that buſineſs.

To be LET, and entered on immediately, the ware-houſe or ſtore above-mentioned, completely finiſhed in a good ſtand, being a noted and well accuſtomed place as is in the city for any kind of buſineſs.

N. B. The ſaid TURNER intending to quit the dry goods buſineſs, will diſpoſe of his remaining ſtock on hand exceeding cheap for CASH ONLY: And all perſons indebted to him by bond, bill, or book debt, as well as thoſe whoſe accounts are of a long ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble, otherwiſe they may depend on having their accounts put into an Attorney's hands, without reſpect of perſons, in three months from this date.

*Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.*

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*Newcaſtle County on Delaware, March 17, 1774.*

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber, on the 31ſt day of January laſt paſt, at the Head of Saſſafraſs, in Kent county, Maryland, on the great road, was attacked by NICHOLAS WOOD and WILLIAM WOOD, of Ceicel county, HENRY SIMMONS and THOMAS SIMMONS, of Maryland aforeſaid, with ſeveral others to the ſubſcriber not known, who forcibly carried him to the houſe of Simon Cox, in Kent county aforeſaid, and there by force kept him two days and two nights, and then by threats and abuſe obliged him to ſign two bonds, one for an hundred pounds and one for fifty pounds, alſo another piece of writing of which the ſubſcriber knows not the contents, the bonds payable to William Wood aforeſaid; all which bonds and writings the ſubſcriber ſigned by force, (his life being threatened) without any conſideration received by him in lieu thereof: Theſe are therefore to deſire all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid bonds and writings, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to pay any of ſaid bonds, or other writings, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

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THE NOTED HORSE

*Pennſylvania Farmer,*

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſtables at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county: He is, without exception, one of the greateſt beauties ever bred in, or exported to America; and is allowed to be ſuch by the beſt of judges: he is a bright bay, 15 hands high; his ſire and dam both imported from England, and he bred by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, and when in his poſſeſſion beat the moſt capital horſes in the North and South governments of Carolina, particularly, in one ſeaſon, he won four purſes, at one of which he beat eight of their beſt horſes after running four four-mile heats, which proves him to be a horſe of bottom. He covered laſt ſeaſon upwards of 40 mares, not one of which miſſed being with foal.—The terms are, three pounds the ſeaſon, thirty ſhillings the ſingle leap, or five pounds to inſure a colt, with five ſhillings to the groom. Good paſturage, for mares that may come any diſtance, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

THOMAS SCULLEY.

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*March 23, 1774.*

The famous BAY HORSE

SCIPIO,

SO well known and approved for getting uncommon fine colts, as to render it uſeleſs to ſay any thing about his good qualities or pedigree, will cover at BENJAMIN DAVIDS's, at the ſign of the George in Second-ſtreet, at the corner of Arch-ſtreet, from the preſent time until the firſt day of May next, at thirty ſhillings for ſo much of the ſeaſon, or fifteen ſhillings for a ſingle leap.—Mares will be taken care of by BENJAMIN DAVIDS.

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THE HORSE GALLANT,

To cover this ſeaſon, at three dollars a mare, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton and county of Philadelphia.

GALLANT is an American horſe, bred in the government of New-York, is noted for his line (being of the high mark) and is allowed by good judges to be one of the beſt adapted for the coach or carriage of any on the continent, the colts of his breed having been ſold at forty and fifty pounds before they were foaled. Care of mares and paſture at two ſhillings per week, by JOHN BULL.

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TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN PEMBERTON,

BAR-IRON; ſteel in the faggot and bliſter; cart, waggon, and chair boxes; ſaw mill ſaws; tanners knives, &c.

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Imported from Jamaica, and to be SOLD by

HOWELL AND DOUGLASS,

COFFEE in hogſheads and barrels, old Jamaica ſpirits in hogſheads and porter caſks, pimento, and a quantity of ſalted hides.

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KIRK, TAYLOR, from LONDON,

Living in Fourth-ſtreet, four doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKES this method to inform all gentlemen and others who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, that they may depend on his greateſt care and fidelity: Any gentleman who may think proper to employ him, will be freed from the unneceſſary trouble of trying on the cloaths.—As the ſaid KIRK has been employed in cutting in the moſt eminent ſhops in London and Dublin, and has had the honour of giving the greateſt ſatisfaction to gentlemen of the firſt rank, he hopes to do the ſame in this city, as his bills will be as reaſonable as any, and ten per cent will be allowed for ready money.—Alſo, ladies riding dreſſes made in the moſt genteel and neweſt faſhion.

N. B. At the ſame place ſilks and woollens ſcoured, and gold and ſilver lace cleaned, in the neateſt and beſt manner.

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## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of March laſt, a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands and one inch high, ſix years old, ſuppoſed to be with foal, has a lump on her off ſide, a ſmall ſwitch tail, both trots and hand-gallops; ſhe is half blooded, got by Bully Rock, and was ſeen in Philadelphia on the 30th of March, rode by a man in a blue ſurtout coat, of a middle ſize. Whoever will ſecure the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive THREE POUDNS for her alone, or the above Reward for mare and thief, if brought to HENRY FUNK, at the Black Bear in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to JACOB MILLER.

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ANY PERSON inclining to purchaſe, rent, or take on the ſhares a plantation or tract of land, containing 350 acres, ſituate on the north ſide of the Weſt Branch of Suſquehannah, near Leacomming Creek, by applying to the ſubſcriber will meet with good encouragement: The land is excellent, and a good title will be given.—Alſo, three plantations to be rented or given on the ſhares, in Shearman's Valley, one of which has a good crop in the ground, and a log houſe thereon near the road ſide: There is plenty of rich meadow ground and excellent water on each tract.—Likewiſe for ſale, two houſes in Coxe's Alley, in Southwark; the one a two ſtory brick houſe, and the other a two ſtory ſtone houſe. For terms apply to

ALEXANDER POWER,

Near South-ſtreet Wharf.

N. B. A Billiard Table, with a good cloth and all the conveniences, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid POWER; and fourteen tracts of land, containing 300 acres each, well deſcribed without warrants, ſituate in the New Purchaſe, to be had very low.

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## FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inſtant, (April) from the ſubſcriber, living at Trenton Ferry, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL KEELLY, about five feet ſix inches high, twenty-two years of age, has brown hair, very thick legs, and is freſh coloured; had on when he went away, an old grey coat, a green jacket, an old pair of leather breeches, a pair of white worſted ſtockings, and a good pair of ſhoes and buckles: He took with him a white and a check ſhirt, and a ſoldier's knapſack, with white-metal buttons: 'Tis probable he has a paſs with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

PATRICK COLVIN.

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## JOSEPH CARSON,

At his STORE in MARKET-STREET,

BEING determined to decline the Dry Goods Buſineſs for ſome time, will ſell the remaining ſtock of DRY GOODS on hand at prime coſt. As he intends going to England as ſoon as his affairs will permit, he requeſts all perſons indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, beyond the limited or uſual time of credit, to diſcharge the ſame immediately to prevent further trouble.

He will let the Houſe and Store now occupied by him, which may be entered on the firſt of May.

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*Philadelphia, April 13, 1774.*

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday, the eighth day of April inſtant, a young man, named JOSEPH BRYAN, who was employed as a *rider* between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and took with him FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-EIGHT MILLED DOLLARS, which were ſent by him, in a bag, directed to WILLIAM LUX, in Baltimore. The ſaid BRYAN is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a likely face, black hair tied behind, and a large toupee, is round ſhouldered, inclinable to ſtoop, and has a remarkable way of ſhaking his head, when ſpoken to, or in common diſcourſe: Had on when he went away, a grey beaver coat, brown jacket, and broadcloth breeches, with braſs buttons. He was ſeen returning to Philadelphia the ſame day he left it, at GEORGE GRAY's ferry, with a young man, who lives with Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Merchant. It is ſuppoſed a young man, named WALKER, who lived with Mr. CRAIG, at the White Horſe in Elbow Lane, went off with him; the ſaid WALKER is about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſwarthy complexion, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, and wore a ſuit of parſon's grey cloth, with a pair of black breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid JOSEPH BRYAN, ſo that the above ſum or part may be recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, by applying to

WILLIAM STINSON, *Poſt-rider.*

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THE SUBSCRIBER ſtill continues his Potting buſineſs in Market-ſtreet, a few doors above the Black Horſe, and has on hand a large and general aſſortment of EARTHEN WARE; where all orders from maſters of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers will be complied with at the ſhorteſt notice, and gratefully acknowledged, by their moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid STANDLEY, whoſe accounts are above a twelve-month's ſtanding, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

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STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Have for SALE, at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, a few doors above the Black Horſe, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England and Philadelphia rum; molaſſes; loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, allum, copperas, brimſtone, chalk, glue, raiſins by the keg, Boſton mackarel, lamp and tanners oil, tar and roſin by the barrel, Rhode-Iſland cheeſe; alſo a few hogſheads of Lancaſter Geneva, of excellent quality.

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ANY perſon leaving off buſineſs, or any one who is a ſtranger in the country, that has, or may have this ſeaſon, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to diſpoſe of low for caſh, may find a purchaſer by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-ſtreet, which will prevent the trouble of having them ſold at public ſale, and paying the forever loſt five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

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## SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from me the ſubſcriber, a certain JOHN COPPINGER, a runaway ſervant, who was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Chronicle by Daniel and Samuel Hughes, of Frederick County, Maryland, and was taken up by me; but before he was committed to juſtice or returned to his maſter, he ſtole from me a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and went off from John Sherrid's, ſtore-keeper, in Alexander Townſhip, in the Jerſeys; the horſe is of a brown colour, about 13 and a half hands high, and 15 years old. Said COPPINGER is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has dark brown hair, ſhort and curled, a fair complexion, and underſtands working in a forge; was bound to Joſeph Morris, of Philadelphia, when a child, and afterwards ſold to the aforeſaid Daniel and Samuel Hughes. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and brings him back, or commits him to any of his Majeſty's gaols in this province, Maryland, Carolina, &c. ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, by applying to me at Daniel and Samuel Hughes's Iron Works in Frederick County, Maryland, or to Mr. James Cunning in Philadelphia.

JAMES DARRAGH.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, LOT and WHARF, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets; the lot is 50 feet in front on Water-ſtreet, and extends 250 feet, into the river, with the privilege of a public alley leading thereto: On the lot are an elegant large brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet; a large brick kitchen and ſtore, and two large frame ſtores, that will contain one hundred hogſheads. It is a very good ſtand for buſineſs, and is pleaſantly ſituated, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening directly oppoſite from Front ſtreet to the river. There is a ground-rent of Forty Shillings per annum ariſing from the adjoining lot, (now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Burdridge Sims) that belongs to the eſtate. It is free from all incumbrances whatever, and in perfect order for a purchaſer to enter on immediately. One half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may ſuit the purchaſers, giving ſecurity, with intereſt. For terms of ſale apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Eſq; at his houſe in Arch-ſtreet.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of very good LAND, containing 325 acres, beſides the uſual allowance, ſituate on the ſouth branch of Bald-Eagle Creek, Northumberland County. The ſaid branch is a conſiderable ſtream running through the middle of the tract for a mile, on which it is thought is a good mill ſeat.

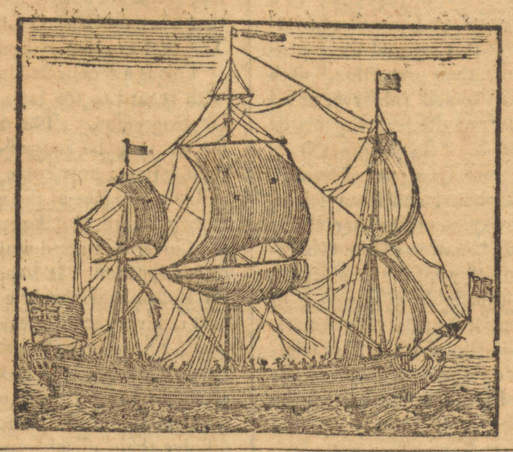
Alſo, a BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſubſcriber's. The lot is 22 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, with the privilege of a four feet alley, and building over the whole of the ſaid alley. Enquire of

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

VOL. III. NUMB. 134.

# DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet, OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1774.



ALL PERSONS indebted for this PAPER, whose accounts have been twelve months ſtanding, will much oblige the PRINTER by diſcharging the ſame, as ſoon as convenient.—Country Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſubſcription money, or appoint ſome perſon in Philadelphia to pay it, in order that the great difficulty of collecting ſuch ſmall ſums may be obviated.

HERRINGS AND SHAD,
By the half barrel or quantity; ALSO,
BAR IRON, TAR,
And ſuch GOODS as he uſually kept, to be SOLD on Stamper's Wharf, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

CHOICE CYDER,
By the hogſhead or barrel, to be SOLD by
JAMES MATHER,
IN CHESTER.

A PERSON who writes a good hand, underſtands merchants accounts, and can be well recommended for his ſobriety and diligent attention to buſineſs, would be glad to have the keeping of a few ſets of books, or conſtant employment in any good compting-houſe. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS TAKEN UP, between New-Caſtle and Marcus-Hook, in the river Delaware, on the 29th of April laſt, FIVE PLANK. The owner may have them, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet.
ROBERT MARFFAT.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
MASTER;
A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board at Mr. Joſeph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, who has for ſale, Carolina ſoal-leather, new rice, pink-root, and tobacco.

FOR NORTH-CAROLINA,

THE SLOOP
CHARLES AND JAMES,
JAMES HEATH, MASTER;
NOW lying near the Swede's Church. For freight or paſſage apply to WILLIAM REYNOLDS, hatter, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, or ſaid maſter on board.

*This Day is Publiſhed, and to be Sold by*
JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES,
THE MACARONI,
AND
THE MAN OF BUSINESS,
Three excellent new COMEDIES.

THE firſt volume of the Works of Joſephus; the firſt volume of Sterne's Works; the ſurpriſing, yet real and true Voyages and Adventures of M. Pierre Viaud, with the Shipwreck; an Eſſay on the character, manners and genius of women in different ages; and, Dr. Ruſh's Oration, may be had of JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD,
A Handſome four-wheeled CARRIAGE, ſuitable for a family, made in the beſt manner, with glaſſes before and behind; it being made for a perſon who has now no occaſion for it, the price will be lower than common: The cyphers or ornaments can be put on to ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM TOD, in Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,
A WHARF and STORES near the Draw-bridge, and two BREWERS COPPERS to be ſold. Enquire of
ANTHONY MORRIS.

SILVER WATCHES,
A variety of materials ſuitable to the buſineſs of clock and watch-making, gold ſcales and weights, &c. juſt imported and to be ſold by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
At his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet; where is done all kinds of clock and watch work, with care and diſpatch.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

*From the* LONDON PACKET.

*To the* MEMBERS *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

GENTLEMEN,

FREEDOM is ſuppoſed to be the greateſt bleſſing any country can enjoy—why ſhould you then want to deprive a nation of their eſſential right? It cannot derive from motives of diſintereſted views, but rather preluding a miniſterial power, productive of the moſt pernicious effects, and would reduce by ſtratagem the very foundation of the Americans conſtitution: The colonies ground all their oppoſition to your tyranny by a moſt certain rule, which governs their conduct in real juſtice. I mean the charter grant. You know well, that it's contrary to that fundamental maxim. To deſtroy the properties of your fellow creatures, can no otherwiſe be deemed than a downright robbery, which I imagine would chagrine the ambition of your deſpotic government. You may villify your paſſions, and let your reſentment ſpring from revenge; it will only terminate to make you appear objects of compaſſion—Illiterate in promoting the welfare of this country, ye are too well known. America has hitherto been in a ſtate of revolution. What's the cauſe? Why it is owing to your tyrannical proceedings towards them. The inhabitants of Boſton, after uſing every meaſure to ſend back the deteſtable poiſon, but without effect, was at laſt compelled to the extremity of either living for ever in a ſtate of ſervitude, or enjoy the bleſſings of heaven; to maintain which they deſtroyed the whole commodity with great valour, and to the ſatisfaction of a harraſſed people. You may, perhaps, ſurmiſe this ſtep to be rebellious; yet if you properly ſubdue your judgement, by a little prudence, you will undoubtedly ſee the impropriety of encountering with thoſe who will not allow of your juriſdiction over them. You may perhaps alledge one reaſon for inſulting them;—for not paying their quota to the ſupport of government. Yet if you properly ſtate the caſe, it muſt be in favour of the colonies. They are willing to contribute to the requirements of Parliament in a juſt manner; but you wont allow them to be judges. A very unreaſonable thing indeed, that a man muſt not know the propriety of that which he appropriates to the uſe of any particular, but is forced to comply. This to me is a ſufficient argument, what the very bottom of your hearts beſpeak—attrocious to the very laſt degree, and utterly deprives many poor creatures of a ſubſiſtence, while you devour half the collection in gaming, licentiouſneſs, and all the polluting enjoyments of your depraved minds. Your conditions muſt certainly appear very obvious to you; remorſe of conſcience will undoubtedly force you to lament the many groſs undertakings againſt a civilized people. It is in vain my repeating to you the advantages ariſing from true liberty, becauſe you have loſt it, never to be retrieved, without the aſſiſtance of providence, whoſe bleſſings I believe will in no great meaſure be extended unto you again, for inſtead of recompenſing him, you derided his works; and now to an awful period, the ſkill of the orator is wanting to introduce regular meaſures for reconciliation.—The dececorous ſituation you are now in, craves for the moſt minute intercourſes of experienced writers—they will ſoon lay before you the deplorable caſe, and convince your ignorant minds, that the power of a Prince conſiſts not in eradicating, or being guided by a ſet of men diveſted of common humanity. It is a conceived opinion, though equally prevalent, that your characters conſiſt of variegations, which is, infidelity of a corrupt nature, derived from tumulting ears, and cauſes the worſt of prodigality.

IMPARTIAL.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTEER.

A CARD.

THE *reſpectable* ſociety of profligates, ſharpers, rakes, coquettes, demireps, macaronies, whores, bawds, pimps, bucks, bloods, &c. &c. with the Devil at their heels, preſent their compliments to the inhabitants of the city of London and its environs, and congratulate them upon the numerous appearance of company at the late maſked ball at the Pantheon, where no fewer than 2000 maſks figured away (and not 200 only, as malicioufly ſuggeſted;) this good ſucceſs at firſt ſetting out, we doubt not will be ſo far purſued, as to give in time a mortal wound to thoſe gloomy phantoms religion and morality, and to every amuſement by ſome *falſely* accounted rational and manly; which we are the rather emboldened to hope for, as the acquieſcence of the dignified clergy, magiſtrates, and alſo our moſt *gracious* and *pious* Sovereign himſelf gives us the utmoſt reaſon to think that they all rather approve of theſe our nocturnal aſſemblies, than wiſh to ſuppreſs them. By their favour, therefore, and by the continued countenance of the nobility and gentry, an increaſe of our jovial meetings is as cordially wiſhed for as ſanguinely expected by us, that thereby the ſmall and odious remains of virtue, modeſty, œconomy, decency, honeſty, induſtry, ſincerity, &c. may become utterly extinct; and that in their places diſſipation, debauchery, ſloth, luxury, and their concomitant, bankruptcy, may ſucceed. We alſo preſume maſquerades may conduce to the encouragement of trade, *theſe times of ſcarcity*, for the dreſſes, &c. as well as be beneficial to their Italian inventors, and in an eminent manner promote the intereſt of lawyers, proctors, gaming-houſe, bawdy-houſe, and bagnio-keepers, be of ſervice to jailors, Jack-ketch, and anſwer every other infernal purpoſe.

*From a* LONDON PAPER.

I KNEW not of the hearing before the Privy-Council on the petition of the Aſſembly and Council of New-England againſt their Governor and Deputy-Governor, till it was over. I have been told there was a moſt extraordinary number of Privy Counſellors preſent on the occaſion, and the chamber as full as it could hold; and by all that I can learn, the only point in queſtion ought to have been, "Whether the people of New-"England are ſo irritated againſt the Governor "and Deputy Governor as to have loſt all confi-"dence in them," in which caſe the King's buſineſs cannot be carried on, except by force and violence, that is, in a way, no friend of the King's could wiſh it to be carried on in.

Can any peaceable ſpirit amongſt us wiſh to ſee a precedent of a whole people profeſſing their hatred of a Governor, and petitioning for his removal, petition without effect? I think not; it would reſemble a determined tyranny, which it is impoſſible for me to ſuſpect being intended in any part of the Britiſh empire. "Children obey your pa-"rents; parents provoke not your children to "wrath."

A man once riding a high-ſpirited horſe and managing the bridle wrong, the horſe being ill-rode, kicked and plunged; the rider kept ſpurring and kicking, and increaſed the rage of the noble beaſt. A friend of the rider ſeeing him manage ſo madly, cried out, Jean Mentres, vous le plus ſage. Take this little fable, and uſe it, ye who are in power, and ſhew yourſelves to be the wiſer people.

Yours,
A KING'S FRIEND.

*From the* ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

TYRANNY.

WHERE laws have fix'd the bounds of right and wrong,
There tyrants never will be ſuffered long.
Tyrants I call thoſe, who on any ſcore
Their ſubjects hurt, or, break the oaths they've ſwore.

*By the* MINERVA, *Captain* CALLAHAN, *arrived at* BOSTON, *in ſix weeks from* LONDON, *we have the following* INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE, *viz.*

LONDON, *March* 8.

YESTERDAY Lord North preſented to the Houſe of Commons extracts and papers, relative to North-America, and that his Majeſty deſired the Houſe would take them into conſideration; when the titles being read, Mr. Rice got up, and made a ſenſible but ſhort ſpeech, and ſaid, there might have been miſmanagement ſomewhere, but it was time now to ſee whether America was not to be obedient to this country; he thought it not proper to ſay any thing at this time upon the ſubject till the papers were read, and therefore ſhould only move that an humble addreſs be preſented, to thank his Majeſty for his meſſage, and aſſure his Majeſty that this houſe will take the ſaid papers into conſideration, and to aſſure him further, that they will pay due obedience to the laws of this country. Lord Clare got up and ſeconded the motion, and hoped that it would paſs without one diſſenting voice. Governor Pownal ſpoke next, and hoped that no one would be againſt the motion, as it was a thing of the greateſt conſequence to this nation. Mr. Burke then got up, and deſired the clerk to read the ſeveral ſpeeches from the Throne, and addreſs from the Houſe, relative to taking the affairs of America into conſideration, and likewiſe a reſolution which was upon the journals, which the clerk could not find, and which Mr. Burke ſaid was ſomething extraordinary; he ſhould ſooner ſuppoſe it to have been torn out, than to think the Houſe could have overlooked ſuch a reſolution; he went through all the affairs of America, and the different acts of Miniſters; ſaid that when the American ſtamp-act was repealed, all was quiet; but, ſays he, you call them a factious people; may I ſay bone of my bone, and fleſh of my fleſh; the only way to make them a ſubſervient people is to have wite Magiſtrates to govern them, and then they will obey ye: He was anſwered by Lord Germaine, who agreed in ſome part with Mr. Burke, but ſaid that as to the ſtamp-act he voted for it, and againſt the repeal of it, and if that had not been repealed, you would not have heard of theſe diſſentions now. Mr. Dowdeſwell, Colonel Barre, and Mr. William Burke, ſpake in the debate againſt the proceedings of Adminiſtration; ſaid that they had ſeveral papers before them before, and nothing done on the occaſion. The Sollicitor General, and Welbore Ellis, anſwered them by ſaying, we ought now to take theſe papers ſeriouſly into conſideration, and not to reprove either this Miniſter or that Miniſter, but give all paſt conduct up, and ſee if this Parliament could not make ſomething of them, whether they had a right or not to tax them. Lord North only got up to acquaint the Houſe, that if they thought Friday next a proper day to read the papers, and Monday following to any motion gentlemen might think proper, which he ſaid could not be done well both in one day, which was agreed to. The addreſs then was carried, and ordered to be preſented by ſuch Members as are of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Lord Chancellor's on Saturday night on American affairs. There were preſent the Earls Gower, Sandwich, Rochford, Dartmouth, Suffolk, and Lord North, with the Attorney and Sollicitor General.

Letters from the Frontiers of Turkey, brought by the mail which arrived on Sunday, adviſe, that a propoſal has been made for a ceſſation of arms between the Turks and Ruſſians, and that, neither party ſeeming averſe to the meaſure, it was expected ſoon to take place.

Orders are diſpatched to Ireland to prepare ſix regiments to be ready to embark at a week's notice.

It is now generally underſtood, that another Governor and deputy Governor will ſhortly be ſent out to Boſton.

We hear the conteſt for Sheriffs on Midſummer day next will be between two Scotchmen, and two North-Americans *freſh imported*.

*March* 9. The Earl of Dartmouth preſented to the Upper-Houſe on Monday a meſſage from his Majeſty, wherein his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to their ſerious conſideration the late diſturbances in America, particularly the unjuſtifiable outrages lately committed at Boſton; to which moſt gracious meſſage, an humble addreſs was immediately moved for, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Lords with white ſtaves.

*March* 10. The remains of oppoſition ſeem to have loſt all principle. The colonies are in open revolt; but that gives them infinite ſatisfaction. They have long fixed their hungry eyes on the Treaſury to no purpoſe. In the preſent criſis, they think they have ſome chance of partaking the ſweets of office, by oppoſing the good of their country, and the puniſhment of the Boſton mutineers. They imagine they will perplex the Miniſter; and perhaps overſet him in their factious ſtorm; but they will only expoſe themſelves to the diſgrace and deteſtation of every true patriot; for the queſtion is reduced to this, whether the Colonies ſhall give laws to England, or England to the Colonies.

We hear the moſt vigorous meaſures are reſolved to be taken with the turbulent and refractory Colonies. Four regiments of foot are to be ſent to Boſton, and ſix men of war are to block up the harbour.

It is whiſpered that the Boſtonians are to have their Charter taken from them, and that they are to be made a King's government.

*March* 11. If the ſpirited meaſures at preſent talked of ſhould take place reſpecting the Americans, the next cargoe of a certain commodity may be called *gun-powder tea*, and they muſt take it with a little ſmack of Britiſh ſpirit.

If there is any authenticity in the ſpeeches and motions we read of, the Americans have no reaſon to complain of want of repreſentation in the Senate, as numbers in both Houſes are more zealous for the intereſts of America than of Great-Britain.

Councils have been held every night for this week paſt among the Miniſtry, and they have generally been aſſiſted in their deliberations by the Crown Lawyers, on American affairs, which ſeems to embarraſs not a little.

*March* 12. There never was, perhaps, ſince the revolution, ſo important a criſis in the conſtitution of this country as the preſent ſtate of American affairs, now before an Auguſt aſſembly; to ſpeak neither in the language of *fear*, or in the ſtyle of *pompoſity*, no leſs than the FATE OF A GREAT EMPIRE trembles on the deciſion; how much, then, does it become our legiſlators, in this general hour of intricacy, to lay down all their little cabals, perſonal animoſities, and intereſted differences, and unite their wiſeſt and cooleſt obſervations for the general good! To be governed by any other influence at this period, though even for a leſſer good, brands that man (which we hope, for the ſake of the cauſe, does not exiſt) with no leſs an inglorious epithet, than that of being a TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

*The following is his Majesty's message, which was presented to the House of Commons last Monday.*

"His Majesty upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violences and outrageous proceedings of the town and port of Boston, in the province of Massachusett's-Bay, with a view of obstructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before his two houses of Parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his Majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable his Majesty effectually to take such measures, as may be most likely to put an immediate stop to the present disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration, what further regulations and permanent provisions may be necessary to be established, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependance of the colonies upon the crown and Parliament of Great-Britain."

Yesterday the Speaker took the Chair at half past two o'clock; very little private business was done.

At 25 minutes after 3 o'clock, the clerks began to read the letters to and from America, consisting of 109 in number, which took up three hours hearing. The House broke up at half past 6 o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, when the American business will come on. No debates ensued.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and the keys delivered to the Speaker; no persons, except the two Secretaries from the trade and plantation office, were admitted in the gallery.

An express was on Thursday sent from the Admiralty office to Portsmouth, with orders for fitting for sea immediately several frigates, which are intended to go with the men of war already appointed for the American station.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Friday, March* 11.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock: L. North came in about a quarter after. The common business being over, the American papers were begun to be read. It appeared from them that the town of Boston had such a share in the transactions relative to the tea-ships, that it advances into real and actual rebellion. That the people of that town and country had actually made and levied war on the legal authority of his Majesty, derived not from custom, or prescription only, but from the absolute and explicit letter of various acts of Parliament; that this rebellion had proceeded to such lengths, that it flowed from avowed principles of resistance, superiority and independance; and that it was the opinion of Governors, and other writers of those letters and dispatches, that if affairs in that part of the world were left to their present situation, all legal government would be subverted, and the independancy of the colonies be established.

A correspondent observes the wishes of some writers in the news-papers against our taking any concise measures with the Americans, asks how the Parliament can possibly decline a concise plan of operation, when the colonies have left them no alternative? The inhabitants of Boston have not waited for the resolution of the Mother-Country. Before the determination of the Mother-Country was entered upon, they proceeded to hostilities; they struck the first blow, shut our ships out of our own harbours, maltreated our subjects and destroyed our property. If we can sit tamely down under injuries like these; if we can put up with a stroke, nay a downright threshing from our own subjects, and if we can take from them what the greatest power in Europe would tremble to offer us, there is an instant end of England; and out of respect to what the British name formerly has been, the seat of government should be immediately removed to Massachusett's-Bay, since the people of that province are the only people on earth who could trample on our once boasted spirit with impunity.

*March* 14. All forcible as well as pacific measures will be nugatory and ineffectual with the Boston rebels, unless their *Charter is vacated*. It is the spring and source of all their insolent and unjustifiable acts. The Council, being chosen by the people yearly, must vote according to their pleasure, so that, in fact, they are not *Councillors* of the King, but the *Tools* of the faction. The people of the Massachusetts province are also over represented; the number ought to be reduced to a fourth part of the present. Boston, instead of sending four members, should send but *two* at most, *one* would do better. Without this previous necessary step, every other attempt to bring them to reason will be inflammatory, whether the method be gentle or vigorous, it will only be pruning and watering the tree of sedition, instead of striking at its root.

*March* 15. Yesterday Lord North made the following motion in the House of Commons, "That leave be given to bring in a bill, for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his Majesty's duties and customs from the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America, and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, wares and merchandize, at the said town of Boston, or within the harbour thereof."

Lord North supported the motion in a speech of near an hour. He was supported by Mr. R. Fuller, Mr. Cavendish, Capt. Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, Col. Barre, Governor Pownal, and Mr. Calvert.

The motion was strongly opposed by Col. Jennings, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Bying, Mr. Dowdeswell, and Lord Cavendish.

On Friday next the whole House will resolve itself into a committee for a further consideration of American affairs.

*From the* WHITEHALL EVENING POST, *of* March 15.

*Substance of the American papers read before the House of Commons on Friday last, with remarks.*

THESE papers consist of copies and extracts of letters from the commander of the forces and from the several Governors in America; of threats and prophetic warnings to the gentlemen to whom the Tea was consigned; narratives of transactions; of copies of letters from the several Consignees at Boston to a ringleader of the faction in that town; of votes of the town of Boston, previous to the arrival of the Tea; of a petition of the Consignees to the Council of Massachusetts, praying, "that they and their property might be taken under their protection," with the absolute denial of the Council (observe, of his *Majesty*'s Council) to afford the least support or assistance, or even a promise of it; of notes from the India House; of letters from the Admiral, commanding in Boston harbour, and from Lieut. Col. Leslie, of the 64th regiment, in barracks at Castle-William; of a proclamation of the Governor against the factious meetings of the inhabitants, which they treated with ineffable contempt; of copies of TREASONABLE papers printed in America; of a copy of the transactions of the Massachusetts Council, condemning the destruction of the Tea, and advising legal prosecutions against the perpetrators, which they well knew no person would dare to carry on, and expressing their own abhorrence of the unjustifiable deed, although they would not take any previous step to prevent it, even when petitioned for that very purpose. So far relative to the Massachusetts.

The papers written and printed from the other colonies are exact of the same nature. They are the regular official information of the different Governors, transmitted to the American Secretary of State, with copies of all the inflammatory fugitive papers, hand-bills, alarms, resolves of town meetings, and minutes of Council: In short, the whole budget of abuse that has been vented against Parliament and the Ministry, from New-England to the Carolinas, was read to themselves on Saturday last.

As there was no outrage committed but at Boston, it would be superfluous to narrate all the incendiary scribbling and printing in the different colonies; it may suffice just to observe, that all the printed bills read were fully larded with the phrases of "desperate plans of despotism," "ministerial designs to ruin their liberties," "slavery," "galling fetters," "forging infernal chains," "popery," "despotic rule," &c.

The Massachusetts Council appeared in a very Jesuitical point of view: They would not give the least assistance or protection to the Consignees, or to the East-India Company's property: They would not even take into consideration the landing and securing the Teas. By their replies it would seem that they rather REJOICED in the opposition formed by the faction; and if they did not openly range themselves on its side, at least by their neutrality, and the purport of their answer, it was sufficiently evident, that they did not even wish to interpose as mediators. The Consignees prayed "to resign themselves, and the property entrusted to their care, to the Council, not only as their guardians and protectors, but also those of the people at large." But these worthy gentlemen thought proper to have nothing to do with them; and rather hinted that the Tea scheme was calculated to disturb the peace of the town and province.

The letters from the different Governors contain a minute and regular detail of the state of their different provinces, but particularly of the capitals of each, from the first intelligence of the Teas being shipped at home to its arrival in America, and return back or destruction.

Above all the rest of the advices, Governor Hutchinson's letters are most precise, exact and circumstantial. He endeavoured both to sooth and intimidate the faction. It was he himself who advised the Consignees to apply to Council for their personal safety, and security of their property; for his two eldest sons were two of the Consignees. He also, during the heighth of their turbulent, unlawful and seditious assemblings, before the destruction of the Tea, sent the Sheriff to the town-meeting at Boston, commanding them to break up and depart. When the Sheriff, Mr. Greenleaf, arrived in the Hall, and intimated, "that he had a paper to read from the Governor," the faction put it to vote, "whether he should be permitted to read it or not?" After some debate, permission was granted, and the Sheriff accordingly pronounced the Governor's orders for them to disperse. The instant he had finished, the faction saluted him with an universal hiss, which continued, and accompanied him out of doors. The proclamation was afterwards published in the Gazette, from whence it was copied into the other papers, and criticised and commented upon with every mark of contempt and indignity. Before the arrival of the Tea, the Governor, who is very insinuating, appeared to have taken every measure that reason could suggest, both for the safety of the India property and the safety of the Consignees. The principal leader of the faction was applied to; he commanded the Governor's company of cadets, but it was not to be expected that the leader of the faction would muster the cadets to oppose his own party and his own plots. The applications, of course, had no effect. Perhaps acquiescence was not expected, though it might be deemed proper, in point of duty, to make the request, or rather to issue the order.

By Governor Hutchinson's letters, the people of the town, or the faction, obliged Mr. Rotch, the owner of Capt. Hall's vessel, to demand a clearance outwards from the Custom-house, in order that the Tea might be carried back. Mr. Rotch resisted a long time, but his person being threatened, nay his life, made him comply. The Custom-house refused to grant him an illegal clearance. The Governor was then applied to for a pass, without which the vessel would have been stopped at Castle-William; but this was also refused to Mr. Rotch, because it was totally inconsistent with the duty of a Governor to grant a pass to a vessel, that had not been regularly cleared at the Custom-house. This negotiation, or insurrection, or rebellion, came to a crisis about the middle of December. The faction, sitting in town-meeting, heard the account of the refusals above-mentioned from Mr. Rotch. It appears they expected such answers, and were prepared for the event; for immediately after Mr. Rotch's account, signals were given both from within and without the meeting. A number of men, disguised, boarded the vessels containing the Tea, and, as it is said, threw the whole into the sea, though some unbelievers may think not a little of it might be purloined, and that MADAM THETIS had not so strong a dish of Tea that evening as some people may imagine.

This is a recollected summary of what was heard with regard to the facts as they happened in regular progression. The opinions of the writers, as far as may be judged from what is expressed in their letters, now come to be mentioned.

Upon the face of the whole transaction, in every colony where the Tea arrived, it is evident that the Governors acted with the utmost prudence and circumspection. It happened that the ship bound for Boston was the first that reached her destined port: Every civil precaution seems to have been tried, to preserve the peace of the town; his Majesty's Council, the cadets and the militia, were all applied to, without effect; the Sheriff read a proclamation to the factious, commanding them to dissolve their assembly, and this proclamation was immediately afterwards inserted in the Gazette: Both the Sheriff and the proclamation were treated with insult. The people of Boston seem, on this occasion, to have been fairly tried; the Governor seems to have taken, from the beginning, a determination not to call either on the naval or military force, then in the Bay and at Castle-Island. The loyal and peaceable people of that town were altogether left to the exercise of their own judgment, and they have given all the world a notable proof of it, by wantonly destroying a valuable property, when all they had to do was to keep firm in their resolution not to buy or drink any of it; they will, however, pay for their outrageous pastime; they must make good the loss; and they will feel the indemnification the more bitter, as they must pay for a commodity which they declare they did not taste, and which they pretend to abhor.

The other Governors, after the accomplishment of the Boston exploit, wisely agreed to let the Tea be carried back, as what had already happened was sufficient to arouse the English nation and Parliament; and by this prudent conduct, they put it out of the power of the people under their government to act in the same foolish and frantic manner as the people of Boston.

As to Governor Hutchinson, if it had not been for his resolution not to irritate the people by calling in the assistance of the navy, the Tea would have been saved; but as the Bostonians always made great complaints of the interposition of the navy and army, and not only declared, but swore, they had always begun every disturbance, every rational man will be glad to find that their Governor gave them no such plea on this occasion: They were left to their own will and pleasure, and behaved ten times worse than ever.

It appears, by all the letters from America, that nothing can be done there by officers, civil, military or naval, to effectuate the re-establishment of peace in that country; they can make no movement, even the most trifling, but what is exclaimed against by the licentious Bostonians, as an infringement of their liberties. They have therefore remained, for these three last years, in total inactivity, submitting to the insults of faction with the most patient endurance, in hopes that Parliament, by an alteration and regulation of absurd charters, will at last relieve them, and all the rest of his Majesty's good subjects in the colonies.

Governor Hutchinson's settled opinion is, "That no efforts in the colonies by any body of men, civil or military, can remove the evils that now reign amongst them. It is Parliament, and Parliament only, which can restore that turbulent country to peace and order out of confusion." And it is said that his letters, for these six years past, have uniformly inculcated and held forth the same doctrine.

*By the brig* CONCORD, *Capt.* DAWSON, *from* POOLE, *the ship* SAMPSON, *Capt.* COUPAR, *from* LONDON, *and the ship* GRACE, *Capt.* CHAMBERS, *from* BRISTOL, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *March* 19.

IT is to be hoped the wisdom of government will adopt some more lenient, effectual, and constitutional measures towards the Bostonians than the argument of military force, for who knows to what lengths a people driven to desperate opposition may run? Be the successes what they will on either side, the loss is a national one, and both sides, like a divided family, will at once feel the effects, as being equally injured by triumph or subjection.

The American cause certainly suffers for want of Lord Chatham's presence; but he is too lame to take any step in the business.

*March* 26. The Russian Ambassador waited upon Lord North on Thursday, and acquainted him that he had received certain intelligence from his Court of the general arming of the French in the Mediterranean sea.

Yesterday Earl Percy took leave of his Majesty, and this day will set off for Ireland to join his regiment, and from thence to North-America.

It is said a certain assembly were never so pozed by any public question, as on the present occasion; when to save or destroy their best interests is become the subject of debate.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *March* 25.

*This day a petition from —— Bolland, Esq; was offered to be presented by Mr. Crosbie, in behalf of the province and Council of Massachusett's Bay, in New-England, which produced a short but warm debate, whether the said petition should be then received, and the question being put the House divided. Ayes*, 40: *Noes*, 107.

*After which another petition was presented by the Lord Mayor, in behalf of all the natives of North-America. It was ordered to lie on the table.*

*The order of the day for the third reading of the Boston port bill being then read, a very warm debate ensued; which continued till half past eight o'clock, when the question being put, it was carried by a great majority without a division.*

*Mr. C. Fox proposed one or two trifling amendments relative to the dates, which were agreed to. Mr. Dowdeswell spoke for near an hour, and offered two long amendments, which were rejected. Lord North went into a general defence of the principle of the bill, and answered several of Mr. Dowdeswell's objections with great ability. Mr. Wellbore Ellis observed, that if the supreme power was in the Mother Country, we had likewise the right of taxation, for they were inseparable. Mr. Burke dwelt much on the fatal and bloody consequences such a measure might produce, and that probably some of our inveterate foreign enemies might interpose, and we should at once find ourselves involved in both a foreign and a civil war. Mr. A. Bacon spoke of the detriment it would be of to the trade and commerce of this country. Mr. C. Cooper contended that the bill was a most lenient, and, he hoped, a salutary bill, and thought that those who wished well to the Bostonians, should be very glad that it stopped where it did. Mr. T. Townshend spoke much in favour of the bill; and Mr. Sawbridge and Lord John Cavendish against it. Lord North in reply said, that he could not, nor would not pretend to predict what the event of the bill would be, whether bloodshed, or whether it might affect our trade and commerce; but he thought that neither Parliament nor the King's servants could sit still and do nothing till they hear what punishment the Bostonians will approve of; nor could he think that bringing an action would be a proper or efficacious measure; and as to the gentleman (Mr. Burke) saying a foreign power might interpose, and occasion the loss of the colonies; are we then, concluded he, to forbear till that event is likely to happen, or take the opportunity in a season of perfect tranquillity to assert our just rights? Mr. Sawbridge said, that the minister might have done this, or this, and that pernicious measure he had adopted. Lord North in reply said, he was fully satisfied of the honourable gentleman's attachment and regard to prerogative, but he did not choose to proceed on that alone, when he could come to Parliament for advice, not grope in the dark, when he could walk in open day.*

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE, *of April* 5, 1774.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE following act of Parliament, passed in the present sessions, and which takes place on the FIRST of JUNE next, is printed for the information of the merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland trading to North-America, viz.

*An act to discontinue in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, wares, or merchandize, at the town, and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North-America.*

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, by divers ill affected persons, to the subversion of his Majesty's government, and to the utter destruction of the public peace, and good order of the said town, in which commotions and insurrections certain valuable cargoes of Teas, being the property of the East-India Company, and on board certain vessels lying within the bay or harbour of Boston, were seized and destroyed: And whereas, in the present condition of the said town and harbour, the commerce of his Majesty's subjects cannot be safely carried on there, nor the customs payable to his Majesty duly collected; and it is therefore expedient that the officers of his Majesty's customs should be forthwith removed from the said town: May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to lade or put, or cause or procure to be laden or put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the said town of Boston, or in or upon any part of the shore or the Bay commonly called the harbour of Boston, between a certain headland or point called Nahant Point, on the eastern side of the entrance into said Bay, and a certain other headland or point commonly called Alderton Point, on the western side of the entrance into the said Bay, or in or upon any island, creek, landing, place, bank, or other place, within the said Bay or headlands, into any ship, vessel, lighter, boat, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, to be transported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatsoever, or into any other part of the said province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England; or to take up, discharge, or lay on land, or cause or procure, to be taken up, discharged, or laid on land, within the said town, or in or upon any of the places aforesaid, out of any boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, to be brought from any other country, province, or place, or any other part of the said province, of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the said goods, wares, and merchandize, and of the said boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or other bottom into which the same shall be put, or out of which the same shall be taken, and of guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and stores, in or belonging to the same: And if any such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall, within the said town, or in any the places aforesaid, be laden or taken in from the shore into any barge, boy, lighter, wherry, or boat, from or out of any ship or vessel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, such barge, boy, lighter, wherry, or boat, shall be forfeited and lost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any wharfinger, or keeper of any wharf, crane, or quay, or their servants, or any of them, shall take up or land, or knowingly suffer to be taken up or landed, or shall ship off or suffer to be waterborne, at or from any of their said wharfs, cranes, or quays, any such goods, wares, or merchandize; in every such case, all and every wharfinger, and keeper of such wharf, crane, or quay,

and every perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be aſſiſting or otherwiſe concerned in the ſhipping or in the loading or putting on board any boat, or other veſſel, for that purpoſe, or in the unſhipping ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come after the loading, ſhipping, or unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit and looſe treble the value thereof, to be computed at the higheſt price which ſuch ſort of goods, wares, and merchandize, ſhall bear at the place where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, at the time when the ſame ſhall be ſo committed, together with the veſſels and boats, and all the horſes, cattle and carriages, whatſoever made uſe of in the ſhipping, unſhipping, landing, removing, carriage or conveyance of any of the aforeſaid goods, wares and merchandize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be moored or like at anchor, or be ſeen hovering within the ſaid bay, deſcribed and bounded as aforeſaid, or within one league from the ſaid bay ſo deſcribed, or the ſaid headlands, or any of the iſlands lying between or within the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commiſſioned Officer, of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or for any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to compel ſuch ſhip or veſſel to depart to ſome other port or harbour, or to ſuch ſtation as the ſaid officer ſhall appoint, and to uſe ſuch force for that purpoſe as ſhall be found neceſſary: And if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not depart accordingly, within ſix hours after notice for that purpoſe given by ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſuch ſhip or veſſel together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, whether bulk ſhall have been broken or not.

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any military or other ſtores for his Majeſty's uſe, or to the ſhips or veſſels whereon the ſame ſhall be laden, which ſhall be commiſſioned by, and in the immediate pay of, his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; nor to any fuel or victual brought coaſtwiſe from any part of the continent of America, for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, provided the veſſel wherein the ſame are to be carried ſhall be duly furniſhed with a cocket and let paſs, after having been duly ſearched by the proper officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at Marblehead, in the port of Salem, in the ſaid province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; and that ſome officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms be alſo there put on board the ſaid veſſel, who is hereby authoriſed to go on board, and proceed with the ſaid veſſel, together with a ſufficient number of perſons, properly armed, for his defence, to the ſaid town or harbour of Boſton; nor to any ſhips or veſſels which may happen to be within the ſaid harbour of Boſton, on or before the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four, and may have either laden or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or diſcharge any goods, wares, and merchandize, provided the ſaid ſhips and veſſels do depart the ſaid harbour within fourteen days after the ſaid firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all ſeizures, penalties, and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, ſhall be made and proſecuted by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commiſſioned Officer, of his Majeſty's fleet, or ſhips of war, or by the officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or ſome of them, or by ſome other perſon deputed or authoriſed, by warrant from the Lord High Treaſurer, or the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, and no other perſon whatſoever: And if any ſuch Officer, or other perſon authoriſed as aforeſaid, ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward, to connive at ſuch landing or unlanding, or ſhall make or commence any colluſive ſeizure, information, or agreement for that purpoſe, or ſhall do any other act whatſoever, whereby the goods, wares, or merchandize, prohibited as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act may be evaded; every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds for every ſuch offence, and ſhall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military; and every perſon who ſhall give, offer, or promiſe, any ſuch bribe or reward, or ſhall contract, agree, or treat with any perſon, ſo authorized as aforeſaid, to commit any ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any act or acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for, or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two ſeveral acts of Parliament, the one paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An act for granting certain du- "ties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in "America; for continuing, amending, and making "perpetual, an act paſſed in the ſixth year of the "reign of his late Majeſty King George the Se- "cond, intituled, An act for the better ſecuring "and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's "Sugar Colonies in America; for applying the "produce of ſuch duties, and the duties to ariſe "by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the "expences of defraying, protecting, and ſecuring, "the ſaid Colonies and Plantations; for explaining "an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the "reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "an act for the encouragement of the Greenland "and Eaſtland trades, and for the better ſecuring "the Plantation trade; and for altering and diſ- "allowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports from this "kingdom, and more effectually preventing the "clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the "ſaid Colonies and Plantations, and improving and "ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great- "Britain;" the other paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An act "for the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the "penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of "Parliament relating to the trade or revenues of "the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every charter party, bill of loading, and other contract for conſigning, ſhipping, or carrying any goods, wares, and merchandize whatſoever, to or from the ſaid town of Boſton, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, deſcribed as aforeſaid, which have been made or entered into, or which ſhall be made or entered into, ſo long as this act ſhall remain in full force, relating to any ſhip which ſhall arrive at the ſaid town or harbour after the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever it ſhall be made to appear to his Majeſty, in his Privy Council, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored in the ſaid town of Boſton, that the trade of Great-Britain may be ſafely carried on there, and his Majeſty's Cuſtoms duly collected, and his Majeſty, in his Privy Council, ſhall adjudge the ſame to be true, it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, by proclamation, or order of Council, to aſſign and appoint the extent, bounds, and limits of the port or harbour of Boſton, and of every creek or haven within the ſame, or in the iſlands within the precinct thereof; and alſo to aſſign and appoint ſuch and ſo many open places, quays and wharfs, within the ſaid harbour, creeks, havens and iſlands, for the landing, diſcharging, lading, and ſhipping of goods, as his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; and alſo to appoint ſuch and ſo many Officers of the Cuſtoms therein as his Majeſty ſhall think fit; after which it ſhall be lawful for any perſon or perſons to lade or put off from, or to diſcharge and land upon ſuch wharfs, quays, and places ſo appointed within the ſaid harbour, and none other, any goods, wares, and merchandize whatever.

Provided always, that if any goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall be laden or put off from, or diſcharged or landed upon, any other place than the quays, wharfs or places, ſo to be appointed, the ſame, together with the ſhips, boats, and other veſſels employed therein, and the horſes, or other cattle and carriages, uſed to convey the ſame, and the perſon or perſons concerned or aſſiſting therein, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, ſhall ſuffer all the forfeitures and penalties impoſed by this or any other act on the illegal ſhipping or landing of goods.

Provided alſo, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued, to enable his Majeſty to appoint ſuch port, harbour, creeks, quays, wharfs, places, or officers, in the ſaid town of Boſton, or in the ſaid bay or iſlands, until it ſhall ſufficiently appear to his Majeſty that full ſatisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, for the damage ſuſtained by the ſaid Company, by the deſtruction of their Goods ſent to the ſaid town of Boſton, on board certain ſhips or veſſels as aforeſaid; and until it ſhall be certified to his Majeſty, in Council, by the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid province, that reaſonable ſatisfaction hath been made to the Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, and others, who ſuffered by the riots and inſurrections above mentioned, in the months of November and December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy three, and in the month of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced, either in Great-Britain or America, againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants, in ſuch action or ſuit, may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act, and the ſpecial matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance and by the authority of this act: And if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the Jury ſhall fine for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be non-ſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared; or if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer, againſt the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as the defendants have in other caſes by law.

## LONDON, *April* 2.

The following is a true copy of the Petition to the Houſe of Lords againſt the Boſton Port Bill, ſigned by moſt of the American gentlemen now in town, and preſented by the Earl of Shelburne.

*To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.*

*The humble Petition of ſeveral Natives of America,*

"Sheweth,

"THAT your Petitioners, being natives of his Majeſty's dominions in America, are deeply intereſted in every proceeding of this Right Honourable Houſe which touches the life, liberty, or property, of any perſon or perſons in the ſaid dominions.

"That your Petitioners conceive themſelves and their fellow ſubjects to be entitled to the rights of natural juſtice, and to the common law of England, as their unalienable birthright: That they apprehend it to be an invariable rule of natural juſtice, that no man ſhall be condemned unheard; and that according to law, no perſon or perſons can be judged without being called upon to anſwer, and being permitted to hear the evidence againſt them, and to make their defence.

"That it is therefore with the deepeſt concern they underſtand that there is now before this Right Hon. Houſe a bill of pains and penalties to be inflicted on the town of Boſton, for a treſpaſs committed by ſome perſons unknown upon the property of the Eaſt-India Company, without the ſaid town having been apprized of any accuſation being brought againſt them, or permitted to hear the evidence, if there be any, and to make their defence.

"That the bill takes away immediately from the inhabitants of the town the uſe of property to the amount of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds, veſted in quays, wharfs, ſtores, &c. That it will reſtrain many thouſands of his Majeſty's ſubjects from ſubſiſting themſelves and their families by their uſual employments: That it will puniſh the innocent for the guilty; and even ſhould all the reparation required by the bill be made, the reſtoration of that property, or any part of it is ſuffered to depend ſolely upon the will of the Crown.

"Your Petitioners conceive ſuch proceeding to be directly repugnant to every principle of law and juſtice; and that under ſuch a precedent no man, or body of men, could enjoy a moment's ſecurity; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accuſation, the accuſed, unacquainted with the charge, and debarred from defending themſelves, every fence againſt falſe accuſation will be pulled down, juſtice will no longer be a ſhield, nor innocence an exemption from puniſhment.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to repreſent, that the law in America miniſters redreſs for any injury ſuſtained there; and they can moſt truly affirm, that it is adminiſtered in that country with as much impartiality as in any other part of his Majeſty's dominions. In proof of this, they appeal to an inſtance of great notoriety, in which, under every circumſtance that could exaſperate the people, and diſturb the courſe of juſtice, Capt. Preſton and his ſoldiers had a fair trial, and a favourable verdict. The due courſe of law thus manifeſtly holding out redreſs, they cannot but conſider the interpoſition of Parliamentary Power to be as unneceſſary as it is arbitrary and unjuſt.

"Your Petitioners conceive that this Right Honourable Houſe being the ſupreme judicature of this nation, are too well acquainted with the inviolable rules of juſtice to require any further objections to the bill againſt the town of Boſton now under conſideration.

"They therefore truſt and pray, that this Right Honourable Houſe will not paſs a bill which is to condemn and puniſh perſons unheard, and therefore deprived of that privilege, which every principle of juſtice, and every practice of law allows to the meaneſt individual, the privilege of hearing and controverting the evidence againſt him, and maintaining his innocence.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray."

Signed,

*Stephen Sayre, William Lee, Benjamin Franklin, William Middleton, Henry Laurens, Ralph Izard, Iſaac Motte, John Ellis, Hugh Williamſon, Thomas Barker, John Boylſton, Arthur Lee, Thomas Ruſton, Philip Neyle, Edward Bancroft, John Peronneau, Peeke Fuller, Edward Fenwicke, William Middleton, jun. Thomas Pinckney, William Haſel Gibbs, Thomas Bromfield, Joſhua Johnſton, John Hobſon, Daniel Bowly, John Alleyne, William Blake, John Ballendine, J. Williams.*

*April* 9. Thurſday night a cabinet council was held at Lord North's, at which all the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted, as did his Excellency Gen. Gage, which ſat late. After their riſing a meſſenger was diſpatched to Portſmouth.

The officers ordered upon the duty of America, hang back, and declare it a piece of duty quite repugnant to their feelings, as men and Engliſhmen.

All the officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently ſaid have an actual promiſe from a certain great perſon, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What thoſe private orders are may be gueſſed at.

We are informed from the beſt authority, that the following four regiments have actually received orders from the war office to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Boſton upon the ſhorteſt notice, viz the 4th 5th, 38th and 43d, and that all the officers, notwithſtanding many of them had obtained the King's leave of abſence, have received orders to join their reſpective corps immediately upon pain of being caſhiered.

It is ſaid that a very formidable fleet will ſoon make its appearance in the American ocean, which will convince our enemies that we are not to be caught napping.

The report continues to gain credit, that the friends to the Boſtonians have made ſome overtures which may probably prevent matters being carried to extremities; it is however generally agreed, that Gen. Gage will be ſent to America, to ſee all things ſettled upon a permanent and proper footing.

## NEW-YORK, *May* 12.

By Capt. Callahan, arrived at Boſton, we are informed, that Admiral Greaves, appointed to relieve Admiral Montague, was already ſailed, or would certainly depart from Portſmouth the 15th of March, wind and weather permitting, in the Preſton man of war of 52 guns, with the Royal Oak and the Egmont, each of 74 guns, and the Worceſter of 64 guns, all bound to Boſton. Three more frigates are ordered thither beſides the Roſe, the Lively, and the Mercury; the latter of which was ſailed expreſs for Boſton.

## PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

*Extract of a Letter from New-York, May* 13.

"The Sampſon left London about the 10th, and the land's end about the 14th ult. General Gage was appointed Governor of Boſton the firſt of April, and embarked on board the Lively frigate before Couper left London. To-morrow's poſt, it is likely, will bring an account of his arrival, whither he would be attended by Major Sherief. His Lady and other part of his family come out in the Lady Gage the beginning of May.

"The Boſton bill paſſed the Houſe, without hardly dividing, the laſt of March, which moves their Cuſtom Houſe to Salem. Leave was given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the civil government of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"The papers are filled with debates on the alarming proſpect we have before us. All America is deeply concerned at the fate of Boſton. That conſtitution is to be entirely changed, by depriving them of almoſt all their privileges.—There is a reſervatory clauſe in the bill, empowering his Majeſty, in his privy council, to reſtore the trade of Boſton whenever he ſhall think proper from a due ſubmiſſion to the laws of England. This is only a beginning."

*Extract of a letter from Johnſon Hall, May* 5, 1774.

"John's town goes on flouriſhingly, and from the great numbers of people that daily flock here from all parts, bids fair to be in a ſhort time a conſiderable place. We had almoſt all the nations of the wilderneſs with Sir William a few days ago; they have delivered to him the two Senecas that murdered the Frenchman laſt ſpring, and they are lodged in gaol, but their fate is as yet undetermined."

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

*Extract of a letter from the celebrated* VOLTAIRE *to the* EARL *of* CHESTERFIELD.

"YOUR ſpot has paſt its meridian, luxury has taken root, the unexpected wealth got from the poor of a waſted country, by robbery, has changed the bulwark of the Engliſh conſtitution; your Houſe of Commons, the people who have ruled your King and the kingdom, never were taught the right idea of what we uſe to define *liberty*. Such blindneſs and obſtinacy, or what is worſe is doubtleſs permitted. ——Proviſions, which I find by your public papers are dear in England, will not be lower till taxes on the induſtrious are leſſened, and that cannot happen till your national debt is reduced. The rulers of Europe I am afraid have it now in their power to prevent that event. If I was one of the band, I could ſoon find the turnpike road. In the midſt of your nation's folly, and blindneſs, I can ſee a new world opening, that will prove an aſylum, for all your honeſt induſtrious people, and I think a few years will diſcover the iſland of Britain to have for its inhabitants, only two ſorts of animals, TYRANTS and SLAVES."

## CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Succeſs, J. Williams, Barbados.
Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna.
Ship Catherine, R. Torrens, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Kitts.
Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, Dominica.
Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados.
Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Grenades.
Brig Ann, J. Eve, Barbados.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Chriſtophers.
Sch. Peggy, J. Keough, Hiſpaniola.
Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkeley, Cadiz.
Ship Woodmaſs, T. Callender, Cadiz.
Sch. Betſey, T. Townſend, Maryland.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop Betſy, W. Townſend, Virginia.
Sch. Hibernia, J. Martin, Maryland.
Ship Saunders, R. Chilcot, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sloop Betſy, R. Harris, Virginia.
Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, St. Auguſtine.
Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool.
Snow Sam, J. Burrows, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Hayfield, J. Clark, Liſbon.
Sloop Montreal, G. May, Quebec.
Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, Liſbon.
Ship Minerva, A. Hill, Maryland.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica.
Ship Charming Nancy, C. Biddle, Scanderoon.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Ship Saunders, R. Chilcot, Corunna.
Ship Neſbitt, J. Hamilton, Cadiz.
Ship Ranger, S. Wilſon, Quebec.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Ship Iſabella, B. Fleming, Dublin.
Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Newfoundland.
Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Liſbon.
Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, South-Carolina.
Sch. Antigua Packet, S. Dunſcombe, Antigua.
Ship Sally, S. Covell, Liſbon.
Brig Sally, J. Brown, Jamaica.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz.
Sch. Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Sloop Sally, L. Topping, Boſton.
Sloop Peggy and Betſy, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Sch. Hetty, A. Dyer, Georgia.
Sloop Betſy, W. Townſend, Virginia.

*City of Philadelphia, May* 13, 1774.

## THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, to *Nineteen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

| *Whitebread* lb. oz. | *Midd. do.* lb. oz. | *Rye do.* lb. oz. |
|---|---|---|
| 1d. loaf is 0 6¾ | 1d. loaf is 0 7¾ | 1d. loaf is 0 10½ |
| 2d. ditto, 0 13½ | 2d. ditto, 0 14¾ | 2d. ditto, 1 4½ |
| 4d. ditto, 1 10½ | 4d. ditto, 1 13½ | 4d. ditto, 2 9 |
| 8d. ditto, 3 5 | 8d. ditto, 3 11 | 8d. ditto, 5 2 |
| 12d. ditto, 4 15½ | 12d. ditto, 5 8½ | 12d. ditto, 7 11 |


This day is publiſhed, (price 1s. 6d.) by

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book ſtore in Second-ſtreet;

NEW SERMONS to ASSES.

By the author of Sermons to Aſſes.

*And the dirt came out.* JUDGES iii. 22.

AS the partnerſhip between ANDREW CALDWELL and JOSEPH WILSON has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſolliciations to thoſe who are indebted to them by bond, note or book debt have been ineffectual, Andrew Caldwell will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a lawyer's hands without diſtinction, if not diſcharged immediately without further notice.

Juſt imported by ſaid ANDREW CALDWELL, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms, ſail canvas, No. 1 to 7; yard 3-8 cotton check, yard wide ditto, yard wide linen check, 7-8 cotton ditto, 3-4 linen checks and ſtripes, 10 and 11 nail ditto, cotton hollands No. 1 to 2, 6-4 bed hunts, window glaſs 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7; alſo a few barrels of choice Iriſh beef.

*New-York, April* 25, 1774.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

PATT. BRYAN (alias O'BRYAN) abſented himſelf from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 24th inſtant. He is an indented ſervant, born in Cork, from whence he came to this country laſt fall in the Needham, Capt. Cheevers; is about five feet four or five inches high, a ſmooth faced good looking lad, may be eighteen or twenty years old, ſhort black hair curled, ſpeaks a little on the native Iriſh accent, had on a light coloured cloth coat and veſt, with plain yellow buttons, the under part of the ſleeves of the coat of a different colour, being turned; brown worſted pluſh breeches, good ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, a half-worn beaver hat bound with velvet: He alſo had with him, a blue broadcloth coat and veſt, a grey ſurtout coat, two pair of white drilling breeches, ſome ſtriped ſummer jackets, and ſeveral fine white ſhirts and ſtocks. As he hath been a very ſober orderly boy, it is probable he hath been decoyed by ſome artful perſon, and having ſeveral acquaintance in Philadelphia and Baltimore, may be gone that way; as he can write pretty well, he may forge a paſs or a receipt for his paſſage. Whoever will apprehend and return him to his maſter, or give information, if at a diſtance, will be entitled to the above reward, by JAMES CALDWELL in Philadelphia, or

WILLIAM NEILSON in New-York.


*New advertiſements, &c. omitted this week ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

*From a* LONDON PAPER.

*On the abſurd Compliments which People pay to Parents on the Likeneſſes of Children.*

*Mother's Mouth, and Mother's Noſe,*
*Father's Eyes as black as Sloes.*

I WAS drawn into this eſſay by the obſervations I made the other day upon a Chriſtening viſit. The whole houſe was in ſmiles, and every thing was purchaſed now in honour of the little heir. The men all looked as if they had made free with the cellar; the maids, as if they were properly elevated with candle; and Maſter Charley, who was the occaſion of the feſtivity, ſeemed to have had more of the bottle than agreed with his young ſtomach, as it flowed ſpontaneouſly again.

The goſſips being met, and all the Ladies of the circle of her acquaintance collected together, with each a *Half Crown* of *King Charles* ready for the nurſe, I ſat ſtill in the arm chair, and attended to the remarks of all the dames and virgins: one ſaid, it was a ſweet creature; another, it was a charming baby; a third, that it was the picture of Papa; a fourth, that it was Mamma's *nown* child; a fifth, that it had its mother's eyes; a ſixth, that it had its father's noſe; a ſeventh, that it had its mother's pretty little ears; an eighth, that ſhe was ſure it would be ſenſible, for it was the picture of Papa; a ninth, that ſhe vowed it would be muſical, for it ſmiled as ſoon as ſhe hummed a tune; a tenth, that the child would be brave, for as ſoon as it ſaw the Captain's red coat, it clinched its ſweet little fiſt, and kicked immoderately, and ſo on; till another Lady came in with a fine boy, when all the company, with unanimous accord, declared, that Maſter Tommy was the picture of his father the Captain; they over-powered the boy with careſſes, and the Lady with compliments, till ſhe had an opportunity of undeceiving them, by aſſuring the Ladies all, that Maſter Tommy was her Nephew, and that his father lived one hundred miles from the Metropolis. The Ladies all ſtared; they were loth to retract their aſſertions, and to ſupport their argument they began to whiſper a little ſcandal to each other, that ſo many perſons could not be deceived, and therefore Maſter Tommy's mother muſt have played truant with the Captain his uncle.

I ſhall finiſh this goſſiping ſtory with an anecdote of the late Lady Tyrawley, who was paying a Chriſtening viſit, and after waiting a long time with great impatience to ſee the child, which the nurſe was to bring down, the footman came into the parlour to mend the fire; and her Ladyſhip being prodigiouſly near-ſighted, and at this time very eager to reſtify her zeal, and ſhew her compliments, the firſt, to the family by a thouſand common-place obſervations on the bantling; ſhe ran up immediately to the ſervant, who had the coal-bucket in his hand, and ſaid, with uncommon volubility, "it is the ſweeteſt creature I ever beheld, my Lord Duke's noſe, my Lady Dutcheſs's eyes and mouth; dear nurſe, this is an univerſal joy, for ſure no mother ever had ſo ſweet a creature."

The company all ſtared, her Ladyſhip never diſcovered her error, called for a chair, found herſelf very happy that ſhe had paid her viſit, and returned home full of the praiſes of his Grace's delightful baby. N.

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FOR SALE AT ALEXANDRIA,
on Monday the 16th day of May, being Fairfax Court,

A PARCEL of GROUND laid out in ſix lots, four of which lots are 28 feet 9 inches in front on Fairfax-ſtreet, and extend back 98 feet; one of them is 28 feet 9 inches in front on Fairfax-ſtreet, and in front on Princeſs-ſtreet 98 feet; and the other of ſaid lots is on Princeſs-ſtreet 25 feet 5 inches in front, and extends back 144 feet. As the above lots have fronts on one of the principal ſtreets in the town, and a ſtreet leading to a very commodious wharf, they are very proper for merchants or tradeſmen. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the day of ſale, and ſix months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond and ſecurity if required. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at any time on the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber. LUCAS GARVEY.

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*Greenwich Townſhip, Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, March 28, 1774.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the firſt day of June next, and may be entered on the firſt of October,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceaſed, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, lying on the great road leading from Glouceſter, and the ferries oppoſite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Glouceſter, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the moſt part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good paſture; thereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houſes, a pump of good water before the door, barn and ſtables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a conſiderable quantity of currant buſhes, off of which may be made ſeveral barrels of wine yearly. The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy, being within ſixty rods of an Engliſh church, about three miles of a friends meeting houſe, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting ſpirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other neceſſary from Philadelphia on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a very ſmall expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by MARY SHAW, Executrix.
JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at preſent.

---

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of a Servant Man, by trade a blackſmith; he has four years to ſerve, and is fit for town or country. Enquire of the printer.

---

About the 17th or 18th of May, when the VENDUE commenceth at Philadelphia,
AN AUCTION OF BOOKS,
Conſiſting of Hiſtory, Divinity, and Miſcellaneous Literary Entertainment, is intended by
ROBERT BELL,
BOOKSELLER and AUCTIONIER, at the Univerſal Library in Third-ſtreet.

LADIES and Gentlemen who chooſe to have any books exhibited by auction, and are ſatisfied to take the chance of ſuch prices as the Public will give, are requeſted to ſend them early, that they may be inſerted in the printed catalogue.

---

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of a ſtrong healthy ſervant lad, who has four years to ſerve, but is willing, if ſold in the country, to ſerve ſix years; he is ſold for no fault, but diſliking the buſineſs he is at; he can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety, and may be had a ſhort time on trial. Enquire of the Printer.

---

GREEN TEAS AND INDIGO,
TO BE SOLD BY
RICHARD BACHE,
At his ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets;

BESIDES his conſtant ſupply of Madeira, Liſbon, Claret, Frontiniac, Sherry, Mountain, Rum, Spirits, Brandy, and other liquors, all genuine of their kinds, and at the loweſt rates, wholeſale and retail.

---

NOW OPENING BY
RICHARD VAUX,
At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

---

SPERMACETI CANDLES,
And MOULD and DIPT
TALLOW CANDLES,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSIAH HEWES,
In CHESNUT-STREET.

---

To be SOLD, EXCHANGED for Land near this city, or LET on very eaſy terms to a ſober induſtrious man,

FOUR HUNDRED acres of LAND in VIRGINIA, laying on a branch of the *River Potowmack*, and near the *Warm Springs*, where there is a very good market during the ſummer ſeaſon. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

---

Juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold in any quantity, at the loweſt prices, by
THOMAS PRESTON,
At his Medicine Store oppoſite Black-horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, with a great variety of patent Medicines from the authoriſed preparers, amongſt which are the following—Anderſon's pills, Lockyer's pills, Hooper's female pills, Jeſuits drops, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balſam, American balſam, Joyce's balſam, balſam of honey, Stoughton's elixir, Boſtock's elixir, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Britiſh oil, cripple-curing oil, Dr. Jones's fever powders, worm cakes, tincture for the tooth-ach, eſſence for the head-ach, liquid blue dye, eau de luce in ſmall bottles, brown and white varniſh, gold lacquer varniſh, fine copal oil varniſh, ſpirit and aleſhol of wine, tooth powder, and coſmeticks for beautifying the ſkin, &c. Alſo medicine cheſts for ſea or land, orders from practitioners, and family receipts, are carefully put up at the ſhorteſt notice, and every article warranted of the beſt quality.

N. B. Extemporaneous medicines, of uncommon efficacy in the cure of moſt diſeaſes, may be had on proper application.

---

ROBERT BASS,
IS now opening a large, freſh and valuable aſſortment of capital Drugs, patent Medicines, fine Colours, beſt Florence Oil, and a great variety of other articles, juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, and will be ſold in any quantity, at the uſual reaſonable rates.

N. B. A large quantity of new Anniſeed, &c. &c.

---

A FRESH PARCEL OF
CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,
Juſt come to hand, to be given out for ſeed, by
FRANCIS WADE,
At his BREWERY at the corner of Race and Fourth ſtreets;

WHERE maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied with BOTTLED BEER, as uſual, or by leaving their orders at the ſtore of Meſſrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly oppoſite ſaid WADE's old brewery, in Water ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

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ANY perſon leaving off buſineſs, or any one who is a ſtranger in the country, that has, or may have this ſeaſon, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to diſpoſe of low for caſh, may find a purchaſer by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-ſtreet, which will prevent the trouble of having them ſold at public ſale, and paying the forever loſt five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

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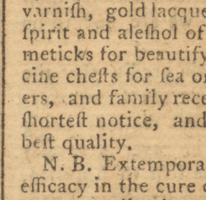
FOR BRISTOL,
THE SHIP
SALLY,



A NEW veſſel, well fitted for the trade, will be provided with neat and convenient accommodations for paſſengers, and is intended to be diſpatched with the firſt ſhip. For freight or paſſage apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS.

Juſt arrived in the ſhip Betſey, Capt. Hood, from Briſtol, a number of indented SERVANTS, men, women and boys, whoſe time of ſervice are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, who have imported in ſaid ſhip, a great variety of MERCHANDIZE.

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FISHING TACKLE
MADE AND SOLD BY
EDWARD POLE,
At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, a few doors below JOHN DUNLAP's Printing-Office, and near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia, viz.

FISHING RODS of various ſorts and ſizes, either hollow or ſolid, plain or ringed; plain and multiplying wheels; horſe hair, ſilk, hardeſt, hempen, cotton, and lay out lines; deepſeas ready fitted; trimmers for pike fiſhing; a variety of cork floats, with either gooſe or ſwan quills; artificial minews and flies; ſilk worms gut and Indian graſs; leads of various patterns for Black-Point and other fiſhing; beſt kirby and common fiſh-hooks of every ſize, either looſe or ready hung on ſilk, hair, or Indian graſs; box and plain ſwivels; ſmall portable boxes, compleatly fitted with a variety of fiſhing tackle, caſting, minew, landing, and ſcoop nets, &c. &c.

Any gentlemen going on parties of pleaſure in the fiſhing way, either to Black-Point, Sea, River, or any other place, may be compleatly furniſhed with any kind of fiſhing tackle.

All ſorts of tackle mended, and an allowance is made to thoſe who purchaſe quantities to ſell again. —Orders from town or country will be carefully attended to, thankfully received and duly executed.

*** He ſtill continues ſelling all kinds of the beſt GROCERIES on the loweſt terms.

To be ſold, a ſilver-ſmith's large CASE, very neat, ready fitted with wires. Enquire as above.

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NEAVE, HARMAN AND LEWIS,
Have imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer from London,

A GENTEEL parcel of ſuperfine BROAD-CLOTHS. They have alſo a large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS.

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STEPHEN COLLINS,
HAS juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, an aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Engliſh Church.

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*Surveyor General's Office, April 25, 1774.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any warrants or orders of ſurvey on application to execute in the county of Northampton, that GEORGE PALMER, the Deputy Surveyor for that county, now reſides at Eaſton, where he may be ſpoke with at Court times, and at other times may be heard of, by applying to JOHN RINKER, living in ſaid town.

And as the ſeveral Deputy Surveyors, propoſe giving due attendance in their reſpective diſtricts, throughout the province, the preſent ſummer, all perſons who have entered applications for land, and have not got them ſurveyed, are hereby deſired to attend the Deputy Surveyor in whoſe diſtrict the land may be, ſhew the ſame, and pay the charges for ſurveying, in order that the ſame may be returned into the Surveyor General's and Secretary's offices, in order for patenting, agreeable to an advertiſement lately publiſhed by the Secretary of the Land Office, by order of his Honour the Governor.

JOHN LUKENS, *Surveyor General.*

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TO BE SOLD,
A GOOD FARM, containing about 200 acres of land and meadow, ſituate upon George's Road, about ſeven miles from the city of New-Bruniwick, and about ten miles from Princeton; about 50 acres of the upland are cleared and in good fence, and about 15 acres of the meadow, there being 40 or 50 acres of meadow ground adjoining yet to be cleared, all of exceeding good ſoil, and which will produce the beſt kind of Engliſh graſs: There is a good dwelling-houſe upon the premiſes, 24 feet long by 18 feet, a ſtory and an half high; there is alſo a ſaw-mill, which in a good ſeaſon is very profitable in ſawing the timber upon the place: And there is alſo a young orchard upon the premiſes of one hundred apple trees, thrifty and well kept from cattle. This eſtate is part of that lately belonging to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, deceaſed, to be ſold and conveyed by the ſubſcribers, his executors. For terms apply to SAMUEL BREEZE at Shrewſbury, RICHARD STOCKTON near Princeton, or SAMUEL FINLEY at Salem.

ANNE FINLEY,
SAMUEL BREEZE,
RICHARD STOCKTON.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

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FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Worceſter and county of Philadelphia, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, a black MARE, near 14 hands high, a natural trotter, between 10 and 11 years old, no white about her except a ſmall ſemicircle in her forehead, much reſembling the new moon, a ſcar on one buttock in the form of a croſs; if any brand or ſaddle marks, unknown; very ſlack of courage. The thief is ſuppoſed to be one JOHN CAMERON, alias JOHN CAMMEL, ſays he is a Scotchman, was committed to Frederick Town gaol, in Maryland, ſome years ago, and about four years ago was a criminal in Philadelphia gaol, and paſſed by the name of JOHN DAVIS, which is thought to be his real name, and that he is a Welchman; about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, has a down look, had on a blue cloth coat, which appears like home-made, with white metal buttons, and another with him of a lightiſh colour, alſo a blue cloth jacket half-worn, ſtriped cotton ticken trowſers, good felt hat, blue ſtockings, and ſhoes with braſs buckles in them: It is uncertain which way he is gone, as he aſked the way to ſeveral places. Any perſon apprehending the thief, and ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that he be convicted of the fact, and giving information where the owner may get his mare again, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the mare alone, TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE.

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PHILADELPHIA RACES.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of June, will be Run for, over the Centre Courſe, a Purſe of One Hundred Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age; four years old to carry 7 ſtone 7 pounds; five years old, 8 ſtone 9 pounds; ſix years old, 9 ſtone 3 pounds, and aged, 9 ſtone 10 pounds; the beſt of three four-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.—Not leſs than three reputed running horſes will be allowed to ſtart for this purſe.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th, a Purſe of Fifty Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free only for four and five years old; four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old, 9 ſtone; the beſt of three two mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

And, on THURSDAY the 9th, the City-Purſe of Fifty Pounds, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, not being full blood, carrying weight for age and blood, as follows—Four years old, half blood, to carry 6 ſtone 10 pounds, three-quarters, 7 ſtone, and all others 7 ſtone 4 pounds; five years old, half blood, 7 ſtone 10 pounds; three-quarters 8 ſtone; and all above, 8 ſtone 4 pounds. Six years old, half blood, 8 ſtone 7 pounds; three-quarters, 8 ſtone 11 pounds; and all above, 9 ſtone 1 pound. Aged, half blood, 9 ſtone 4 pounds; three-quarters, 9 ſtone 8 pounds; and all others, 9 ſtone 12 pounds. The beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

The horſes, &c. to be ſhewn and entered on Saturday the 4th of June, between the hours of twelve and ſix, with Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, paying 5l. for the hundred, and 50s. for each fifty, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates to be produced at the time of entrance, under the hands of the breeders, of the age of all the horſes, &c. under ſeven, and of the blood of all the horſes, &c. who are to ſtart the laſt day.

To run according to the uſual terms, and all diſputes to be determined by the members of the Jockey Club.

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JOHN MASON,
UPHOLDER,
At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

BEGS leave to inform his kind cuſtomers and friends, that he has juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, a large and elegant aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Likewiſe, a neat and curious aſſortment of
TOYS.

Said MASON carries on his Upholdſtry Buſineſs in all its various branches; and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whoſe noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much ſatisfaction as if he were a Londoner or a Pariſian.

N. B. He has for ſale, a large aſſortment of matraſſes or wool beds, the great utility and intrinſic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to at this ſeaſon. He likewiſe has for ſale, ſacking bottoms, and beſt Straſburgh ſnuff.

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A large and general ASSORTMENT of
IRONMONGERY,
Juſt imported from London and Briſtol, and to be SOLD by
BENEZET AND BACKMAN,
At their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Michael Hillegas, Eſqr's.

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*Philadelphia, April 28, 1774.*

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.
STRAYED AWAY the 20th inſtant, from off the Commons, a large black COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, a little white on all her feet, and a mark on one of her ears not known. Whoever will bring ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

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JAMES HUMPHREYS,
NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his office, at the lower corner of Black-horſe alley, in Front-ſtreet; where all buſineſs in the notary and conveyancing way is tranſacted and done by him, as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an office for the ſale of real eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral years paſt) wherein are made regular entries from all eſtates offered for ſale, and the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of houſes, lots, lands, plantations and groundrents, is tranſacted, on the uſual and moſt moderate terms, plans of the ſaid eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid office, and ſuch parts thereof as the owners ſhall think proper, will be adverti ſed in the public news-papers. Plans of the ſaid eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any perſon, by THOMAS PROCTOR, Houſe-Carpenter, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, five doors weſtward from the corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be GRANTED on GROUND RENT, or SOLD.

A good brick houſe and lot of ground in the diſtrict of Southwark, the lot containing 65 feet in breadth on Paſſyunk road, and extends in length on Oak-ſtreet, 120 feet, is pleaſantly ſituated, and is very fit for a tavern, in which uſe it has been for many years paſt, it will be divided in ſmaller lots if required.

TO BE SOLD.

Two two ſtory brick houſes and lot whereon they ſtand, the lot contains in breadth on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued ſouthward beyond the ſaid city 18 feet, and in length on Mary-ſtreet, 100 feet, the houſes on each 17 feet front on Mary-ſtreet, and in depth 18 feet, and together bring in a rent of 12l. per year.

One other two ſtory brick houſe on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued as aforeſaid, and lot of ground; the lot is 58 feet in breadth, and 140 feet in depth; the houſe is 18 feet front by 16 feet deep, is well finiſhed, has a good two ſtory brick kitchen behind it, and rents for 15l. per year.

One other two ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of ſaid Front-ſtreet continued; the lot is 20 feet in breadth, and in length 140 feet; the houſe is 16 feet front, and 20 feet deep. Alſo a frame houſe, and lot adjoining the above; the lot is 20 feet in breadth by 140 feet in depth; both lots are ſubject to one ground-rent of 4l. and bring in a rent of 12l. per ann. each.

Sundry ground-rents well ſecured in ſaid city, will be ſold very reaſonable.

A lot of ground in the town of Carliſle, and county of Cumberland, being lot No. 101.

Alſo ſundry valuable tracts of land on Jennings's Run, in the ſaid county.

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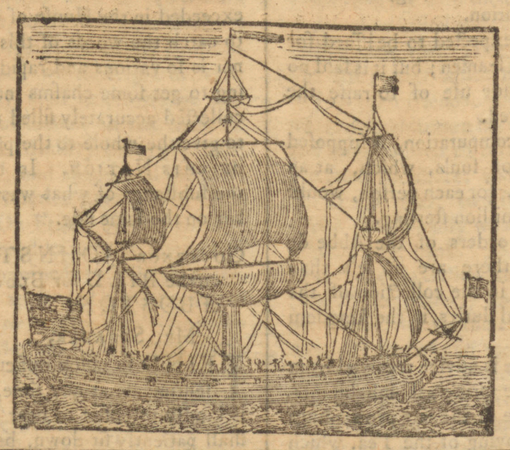
*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 135.

# DUNLAP's

# Pennsylvania Packet



# OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MAY 23d, 1774.

## NEW BOOKS,

Lately published and sold by

ROBERT BELL,

BOOKSELLER, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

MEMOIRS of the life, character and writings of the late Rev. Philip Doddridge, of Northampton, price six shillings. Providence, an allegorical poem, in three books—on the works of nature—on revealed religion—on human life—by John Ogilvie, A. M. price six shillings. The Shipwreck, with Viaud's voyages and adventures, price six shillings. Also, the Clandestine Marriage, a new play, by Colman and Garrick.

## FINE BOTTLED ALE,

In any quantity from a bottle to a groce, fit for present use, to be sold by

DAVID JONES,

Tavern-keeper, in Walnut-street near Third-street.

ANY families, Captains of vessels, &c. that will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

N. B. He gives ready money for empty bottles, or will take them in exchange for beer.

## TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the first instant, (May) from the subscriber, a small black COW, with crooked horns and some white spots, and a star in her forehead. Whoever takes up the said cow, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

ELIJAH WEED.

## WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN as a waiter to a tavern, or in the service of a gentleman. For further particulars enquire of ROBERT BUNBURY, in Water-street, opposite the Crooked Billet.

*To the* INHABITANTS *of* AMERICA.

A PERSON just come from England, that has had the managing of business in a capital weaving manufactory some years, would be glad to engage with any gentleman, or company of gentlemen, to make the following articles, or to instruct therein any number of hands that shall be required, from one to one hundred or more, every one of which shall be on a different branch, and children of six years old, and from that to any age, either boys or girls, may be employed in said works, viz. fringe and lace of all sorts, for beds and other furniture, with lines and tossels of all kinds, either in gold, silver, silk, worsted or thread; coachmakers laces, and other trimmings for ditto; saddlers laces and fringes, girth webs, bridle reins, orris, &c. gold, silver or silk jacks for ladies riding dresses; ditto for gentlemens cloaths; gentlemens coats of arms, or footmens liveries made to any pattern; silk knee garters and bindings of all kinds; ladies trimmings in gold, silver or silk, in the English and French fashions, with turbands, sheneals, gimps, &c. &c. gimp and sheneal trimmings for silk and cloth cloaks; narrow velvets for ladies collars; ditto for binding mens hats; broad ditto for bands; ditto with gold and silver, and a great number of other articles. Any person that this may suit in Philadelphia, New-York, or any part of America, may be further informed by directing a letter to, or enquiring for A. B. at the Rising Sun in Chesnut street.

## TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, executor to the estate of ANN THOMAS, deceased,

A LOT of GROUND, with two small frame tenements thereon, situated on Budd-street, between Front and Second-streets: The lot contains in front 30 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, subject to a ground rent of 5l. per annum. Any person inclining to purchase may have two or three years to pay the money, paying interest and giving security. Also to be sold, two lots situated at the upper end of Second-street, a little to the southward of the new bridge; each lot containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 60 feet; clear of ground-rent.

To be let on ground-rent forever, a number of lots situated on Second, Third, Charlotte and Fourth-streets. Any person inclining to purchase or rent any of the above described lots, may know the terms and see the plans by applying to WILLIAM COATS, in Front-street, in the Northern Liberties.

MARYLAND and Newcastle ragged money exchanged, at a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at his wholesale and retail store, the corner of Front and Spruce-streets, Philadelphia.

He has opened a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to every season, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

## EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Herford, alias Baltimore county, Upper Deer-creek Hundred, Maryland, on the 9th of April last, an Irish servant man, named SILVESTER PRISKIL, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five or six inches high, has a down look, black hair, and speaks with a good deal of the brogue: he had on and took with him when he went away, a green sailor jacket, a spotted flannel under jacket, fine linen shirt, new buckskin breeches, worsted stockings, old shoes, and a little felt hat bound with blue tape. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WHITEFORD.

*Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.*

## THOMAS BART,

HAS removed to the large bank house and store belonging to PETER TURNER, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, where he has for sale, a most valuable collection of old Wines of all kinds, Rum, Spirits and Porter, in any quantity.——The repeated orders he has been favoured with from the country, afford him the highest satisfaction, as those he has served are approved judges; and the Public may be assured, that his liquors shall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*.

THIS is to give notice, that the partnership of KIDD AND SPENCER is dissolved: All persons that have any just demands against the said Kidd and Spencer are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid; and all persons that are indebted to the said partnership are desired to pay off their respective balances immediately to Joseph Spencer, who continues selling at the same place (in Second-street between Arch and Race-streets) wholesale and retail, lamp and tanners oil, West-India and Philadelphia rum, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, Holland and Lancaster gin, brandy by the gallon or in cases, raisins and currants, tar, all kinds of dye stuff, best French and Carolina indigo, red and logwood, copperas, allum, madder, loaf, lump and muscovado sugar, fine and coarse salt, Weston's and Philadelphia snuff, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, cotton, a few boxes of lemons, &c. &c.

*Philadelphia, May 18, 1774.*

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-street, next door to the London Coffee-House.

THE INTELLIGENCER thanks His kind friends, and the Public in general, for the encouragement given him in applications to his office, which encrease fast, and informs them his proposals in the Pennsylvania Packet, No. 133, for the care of small children, has already met with the desired effect, many persons having been benefitted by trial of the method he set forth, and he dont doubt but the citizens will soon generally adopt it.

WANTED, by a distiller of rum in this city, a partner with a capital equal to a large stock of every necessary utensil and convenience for carrying on the business extensively, and that would undertake the sales and collecting part of the concern only.

Places wanted by people of various capacities, and maids of good recommendations applied for.

To be sold, the times of several men and women servants.

A house wanted in a centrical part of the city, suitable to keep lodgings for gentlemen in.

N. B. Accounts stated and adjusted, letters and advertisements wrote, deeds, wills, indentures, bonds, powers of attorney, articles of agreement, and other writings drawn, and books posted; also debts collected, bills of exchange, books and goods sold on commissions, money procured for good security, and business transacted and done to suit any person, with care and fidelity, by

JAMES HUME, *Intelligencer and Broker.*

THE SUBSCRIBER, master of the Friends School, in Pine-street, Philadelphia, has room in said school for a few day scholars at present, and has procured a convenient house, in a very pleasant healthful situation, near the said school, for the reception of a few boys to board.

N. B. No more than six boys will be taken to board, nor more than twenty-four will be admitted into said school at one time, boarders included.—No exception is made on account of religion: whoever has a due desire that their children may be educated in the fear of God as much as possible, such children will be gladly received, and diligently instructed in what is most needful to be known, by

J. STORY.

Just re printed, and sold by JAMES ADAMS, at his printing office in Wilmington, and to be had of Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown in Third street, Philadelphia,

A FAIR AND RATIONAL

## VINDICATION

Of the right of INFANTS to the ordinance of

## BAPTISM:

Being the substance of several DISCOURSES from Acts ii. 39. Containing

I. The scripture ground on which the right of infants to baptism is founded.
II. The evidence by which it is supported. And,
III. A solution of the most material objections.

By DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M.

Late minister of the Presbyterian Church, in the city of New-York.

*That the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles thro' Jesus Christ.* GAL. iii. 14.

This Day is published, printed for, and sold by,

R. AITKEN,

Bookseller, Stationer and Bookbinder, opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

A NEW, correct and handsome octavo edition of DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or the FAMILY PHYSICIAN, being an attempt to render the medical art more generally useful, by shewing people what is in their power, both with respect to the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines: By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. The second American edition, carefully printed from the new London edition, with all the new corrections, by the author, with very considerable additions.

*Philadelphia, May 23, 1774.*

*This Day is published, by*

## BENJAMIN TOWNE,

In Coombe's Alley, near Front-street, (price ONE SHILLING) and may be had of the different booksellers in this city,

O TEMPORA! O MORES! or the best NEW-YEAR's GIFT for a PRIME MINISTER, being the substance of two sermons preached at a few small churches only, and published at the repeated request of the congregations: By the Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, A. M. late scholar of Eaton. Dedicated to Lord NORTH.

N. B. The pulpit was REFUSED at eight of the most capital churches in London, and several thousand copies were ordered before it was sent to the press.

## TO BE LET,

From the first of June till the eighteenth of November next,

A GOOD substantial STONE HOUSE, with three rooms on a floor, and a large garden well stocked with peach trees of various sorts, which have in a particular manner withstood the inclemency of the frost which happened the 4th of May; also an orchard well planted with fruit trees, and about sixteen acres of land, part of which is now planted with Indian corn. The whole to be disposed of remarkably cheap, the present possessor being under the necessity of removing in a short time to embrace an advantageous offer lately made him, and quits the house for no other reason. Said house would well suit any merchant or trader in Philadelphia for a retreat after the hurry of business, being distant from the Court-house only two miles, and is delightfully situated on the banks of Schuylkill, opposite the Corporation Ferry, which constantly affords a pleasing moving picture to the premises now to be disposed of. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH OGDEN, at the Corporation Ferry.

N. B. Part of the said house might be evacuated immediately.

*Big Spring, Cumberland County, May 14, 1774.*

WHEREAS ANDREW GIBSON, of Northumberland county, sold to the subscriber a tract of land, lying in Cumberland county (in Newtown township) in the province of Pennsylvania, and hath not made a good right to said land, and hath obtained one bond, dated the 28th of March, 1771, payable the first day of November, 1772, for 200l. near 100l. of which is paid, as appears on the back of said bond; one other bond, dated as above, payable the first of November, 1773, for 90l. Now this may serve to forwarn any person or persons taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he makes a lawful title to me for the same.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

## TO BE DISPOSED OF,

For a TERM of YEARS,

A STRONG, lusty young Negroe man, who is fit for the country business. Enquire of the Printer.

This day is published, (price 1s. 6d.) by

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book store in Second-street;

NEW SERMONS to ASSES.

By the author of Sermons to Asses.

*And the dirt came out.* JUDGES iii. 22.

## TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

*From the* ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE, *of March 29.*

TO THE PRINTER,

SIR,

IS the right which the people of Great-Britain claim of taxing the unrepresented Americans, limited or unlimited?

If unlimited, can the Americans be said to possess any property? Unless a man can be said to have a property in that which another can, by right, take from him when he pleases, without his consent?

If limited, what are the limits? And who is to judge, when Great-Britain pleases to exercise this right, whether she does, or does not, go beyond them?

If Great-Britain is to judge; if this limited right is to be limited only by her discretion; wherein does such a right differ from that which is exercised by the Grand Signor, and the Emperor of Morocco, over their respective subjects?

Is there the smallest difference between an unlimited right, and a right so pretendedly limited? and are they not both equally subversive of the whole property of the Americans?

By the discussion of a few such leading questions as the above, the advocates for American slavery might soon bring the controversy to an end; but on the contrary, it should seem as if it suited their purpose much better to bewilder the understanding of the reader in a labyrinth of words, and to conceal their want of honesty by the tricks and subterfuges of sophistry and deceit.

LONDON, *March 12.*

IT is said, notwithstanding great preparations are making to terrify the Americans, their friends conceive great hope from the wisdom and integrity of Lord Chatham, who doth not confine liberty to the island of Great-Britain, and doubt not but he will again repeat, in favour of the misrepresented Americans, the poet's advice about a wife:

"Be to her faults a little blind,
"Be to her virtues very kind."

*March 15.* While vengeance is meditating against the people of New-England, for the demerit of having destroyed some British tea, an act of despair, into which the Governor forced them, it is but common justice to remember, what signal services they have on various occasions rendered to this country. In the year 1690, New-England alone furnished 3000 troops and 40 transports against Canada; for which the Canadians would at this moment be glad to cut their throats; for the same purpose they sent 6000 men under General Hill, in Queen Anne's wars. In 1739, they raised 4000 men to serve against Carthagena. In 1746, they alone fitted out an expedition against Cape Breton, and took it; which was a conquest of the most importance that was made during the whole war. In 1759, when Admiral Saunders was sailing on the glorious expedition against Quebec, he acquainted the people of Boston, that he wanted a number of able seamen, upon which they sent him a great number of their best sailors, who served in the fleet during the remainder of the war; they also sent a large body of troops, under the command of General Layman, to the Havannah. These are facts. They prove that these people have always been ready and willing to assist our arms, and therefore deserve rewards, not punishment; they are facts which will outweigh, in the minds of honest Englishmen, all the abusive charges which are daily brought against them, and which, they being absent, cannot answer.

*Extract of a letter from West-Galloway, March 1.*

"On the 24th ult. upwards of 140 people assembled at a place called the Boorland of Longcastle, near this place, and subscribed their assent to emigrate to North-America this Spring, and numbers more are daily assenting. Three of the most respectable of them are delegated to the nearest sea-port to provide a ship to carry them over the Atlantic. Many of these people have money, and are for making purchases in the colonies, which is inducing numbers of tradesmen and labourers to go along with them. The tyrannical oppression of landholders is visibly the cause of these emigrations, which are become general in this quarter."

*March 16.* The French and Spaniards, and the rest of the House of Bourbon, united by the famous *Family Compact*, are highly diverted at the storm that threatens America; and endeavour, by their wretched emissaries, to spread the flames of discontent, that, in the quarrel, they may reap some benefit. The loss of our trade, and the improvement of their cod fishery will be essential advantages to the French: They will see, with great joy, the ruin of our American commerce, and the colonies reduced to a weak and confused situation.

*March 23.* It seems most, if not all, the Tea sent to America had been several times put up at the Company's sales without any bidder; and, if the report is true, that some of the Directors have said it was pity the whole had not shared the same fate with that thrown into the sea, the Bostonians, therefore cannot have much to pay.

Whispers are current that the Irish begin to espouse the cause of the Americans, and numbers are shipping themselves off daily for Boston, notwithstanding the people of that place are in such a critical situation.

Lord Viscount Pitt, eldest son of the Earl of Chatham, having been appointed an Ensign in the 47th regiment of foot, in North-America, is now preparing to set out for Quebec in order to join his regiment.

By letters from Leeds, in Yorkshire, we learn, that a number of people in the cloathing branch are now unemployed, which, together with the high price of provisions, hath reduced many families to the utmost distress, and occasioned many fathers to leave their wives and children, and go abroad and seek relief for themselves.

*March 28.* By letters from Venice, we learn, that the Turks are resolved to prosecute the war against the Russians with redoubled spirit and vigour, and that they have engaged several French engineers in their service.

*March 29.* The following reports were current last night at the west end of the town:

That General Keppel had wrote a letter, dated from Nice, in Italy, in the vicinity of Toulon, and directed to his brother, the Admiral, acquainting him that the French were fitting out a very formidable fleet at the latter place: That by the best information that could be had, considering no strangers were permitted into the docks, arsenals, &c. it was said to be almost ready to put

Sea, and that its deſtination was believed to be for the Archipelago, to join the Turks againſt the Ruſſians.

Through the ſame channel we learn, that a camp is marked out near Metz, in Lorraine, for 40,000 men, and two more near Rochfort and Queſnoy, near Valenciennes, of 20,000 each.

A correſpondent, on whoſe authority we can depend, informs us, that the French Miniſtry have diſcovered that Admiral Greig (who lately ſailed for the Mediterranean with a ſquadron to reinforce the Ruſſian fleet) has poſitive orders to force the paſſage of the Dardanelles, and to lay Conſtantinople in aſhes. In conſequence of which orders have been received at Toulon to equip with the utmoſt expedition 18 ſhips of the line, with a proportionable number of frigates and bomb ketches, in order to join the Turkiſh fleet, and to defend Conſtantinople. This in all probability will bring on a war between Great-Britain and France, as we are bound in honour to aſſiſt the Ruſſians in caſe they ſhould be attacked by the French. In the mean time it is not to be wondered at if the French nation looks with an evil eye on a Ruſſian ſquadron riding triumphant in the Mediterranean, as it has greatly interrupted, nay, almoſt deſtroyed their Turkey trade, and occaſioned all the bankruptcies which have lately happened in Marſeilles, and other ports of the Mediterranean.

Yeſterday evening the charter of incorporation of the Eaſt-India Judges paſſed the Great-Seal.

It may be depended on, that a ſloop of war ſailed from Plymouth fourteen days ſince for Boſton, with orders to bring to England in irons Meſſrs. Hancock, Row, Adams, and M'Intoſh. M'Intoſh has been very active among the lower order of people, the others the higher.

*March* 30. We are aſſured, from undoubted authority, that the French King has actually raiſed the ſum of *twenty-four millions* of livres, ſolely upon his own credit, and that the general opinion at Paris is, that this ſum has been raiſed in ſo private a manner, in order that it might not alarm the Britiſh Miniſtry in the preſent intricate ſituation of our American affairs.

There is not a maxim of religion, morals, or politics, more evident than this; that America is a *hen* that lays her *golden eggs* for Britain; and that ſhe muſt be cheriſhed and ſupported as part of the great family of Britain.

*March* 31. The further conſideration of his Majeſty's meſſage of the 7th inſtant, together with the American papers, which were preſented to the Houſe by Lord North, upon the 7th and 11th inſt. by his Majeſty's command, is poſtponed to the 13th of April.

Yeſterday his Majeſty conferred the honour of Knighthood on —— Impey, Eſq; who is appointed to go over one of the Judges to India.

*Extract of a letter from Berlin, March* 20.

"Our Monarch is highly exaſperated at the behaviour of the Dantzic Magiſtrates, who have refuſed to own his ſovereignty over that city, or to deliver up to him all the inhabitants there of what is called New Pruſſia. The King has therefore diſpatched his ultimatum to M. Reichard his Agent there, whom he has ordered to inform the Magiſtrates, that they ſhall immediately ſubmit in every reſpect to his authority, or ſhould they make any reſiſtance the city ſhall be treated as a conquered one in the time of war. This ultimatum his Majeſty has taken proper means to enforce, by ordering ſeveral detachments of troops to block up the city."

*April* 2. We learn from Carthagena, that all the men of war of 60 and 70 guns at that port, are fitting out with the utmoſt expedition."

A gentlememan who has made Paris his way in his return to England from Genoa aſſures us, that as he paſſed through France the towns and villages were full of recruiting parties, and that troops were filing off in large bodies towards the Rhine, the Moſelle, and ſouthern parts of that kingdom.

*April* 4. The Eaſt-India Company, 'tis ſaid, were ordered laſt week to give in an account of the loſs they ſuſtained on account of the behaviour of the Americans.

Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governor of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay in North-America, having humbly requeſted his Majeſty's leave to come to England, the King has been graciouſly pleaſed to comply therewith.

*April* 5. The French affirm, that they are in poſſeſſion of an iſland in the Indian ſea, of equal value with any ever yet diſcovered, for the production of ſpices.

*Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April* 4.

"The Eaſt-India Judges, and other paſſengers, embarked on Saturday on board the India ſhips, but they cannot proceed on their voyages as the wind is changed to the weſtward."

*April* 6. A conſtant reader ſays, that all perſons who favour the dragooning the Boſtonians, indicate as little ſound policy as they do of humanity; what a ſavage diſpoſition muſt theſe betray, who can be gratified with nothing leſs than the unnatural butchery of their fellow ſubjects, by recommending the horrors of the ſword; ſuch would, no doubt, have been joyful ſpectators of the French and Iriſh maſſacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

The effrontery of gentlemen in office is ſuch as will render miniſterial audacity proverbial. There was a time when adminiſtration, whatever might have been their private inclinations, would yet not have dared publicly to talk of annihilating the political conſtitution of either the mother country or her colonies; deſigns black as Hell would have been kept ſecret as the grave. The times, however, are altered, and every miſcreant Treaſury runner, every Coffee-Houſe ſpy in the pay of the Miniſter can now harangue upon "the abſolute neceſſity of new-modelling (as it is called) the American charters." Lord North is an excellent hand at this work; he hath new-modelled the Charter of the Eaſt-India Company, that is, he hath eventually deſtroyed it. An experiment with America is wanting, and if the Miniſter ſucceeds in his plan of overturning the political conſtitution of the colonies, there remains but one glorious effort to new-model, alias annihilate the Engliſh conſtitution, to compleat the happineſs of the beſt of King's and the views of the beſt of poppy-headed Miniſters.

Of the five flaming patriots that figured away in the year 1770, Cornwall and Meredith have fallen, Germaine and Barre are tottering, and Burke alone keeps his former poſition.

Orders are every day expected to be iſſued for the raiſing of five thouſand ſeamen; but it is ſaid no preſs warrants will be made uſe of to raiſe the complement of men required.

America, at the loweſt computation, is ſuppoſed to contain three millions of ſouls, which, at an average tax of 6s. and 8d. for each perſon, would produce a revenue of one million ſterling.

By liſts formed by the orders of the Abbe de Terray, it appears, that there are no leſs than 68,000 perſons employed in the collection of the cuſtoms, exciſes, and royal duties, in the kingdom of France.

*April* 7. It is ſaid, there is advice received from Boſton, from ſome of the principal inhabitants, expreſſing their abhorrence of the late proceedings there relative to the deſtroying of the Tea, which they ſay, was only the act of a mob, headed by a few deſperate enthuſiaſts, promiſing to make reſtitution to the proprietors for the injuries they have ſuffered.

General Gage, 'tis ſaid, has the moſt extenſive commiſſion that ever any Governor or commander was inveſted with; but from the known humanity of that gentleman, there is no reaſon to fear that he will make any farther uſe of it than what duty and juſtice prompts him to.

A great quantity of tents and camp equipage are ordered to be embarked for North-America.

*Extract of a letter from Wigton, in Galway.*

"The ſpirit of emigration has alſo become epidemical in this country. Betwixt 200 and 300 people are to embark at Whitehorn, in a few weeks for America. The country will ſuffer not only from the loſs of its inhabitants, but alſo from the loſs of its wealth. Some of theſe emigrants being people of property, it is ſuppoſed they will carry ſome thouſand pounds in caſh along with them."

We hear from Stockton, that preparations are making there by many reſpectable families, in order to emigrate to America.

General Paoli, and James Harris, Eſq; lately arrived from Berlin, had a long conference with his Majeſty yeſterday at St. James's, on affairs relative to that Court.

The following is the liſt of men of war launched, or which will be ready to launch, before the end of the preſent year, in the ſeveral royal docks in France, ſince the convention with Spain in the beginning of the year 1771: one of 84, four of 80, nine of 74, and four of 60 guns, beſides 11 frigates from 32 to 16 guns each; making in all eighteen men of war of the line, and eleven frigates.

It is ſaid the embarkation of troops for North America is countermanded.

*April* 8. General Paoli, it is reported, has lately refuſed the offer of an employment in America.

Governor Hutchinſon, as ſoon as he arrives here, report ſays, will be knighted, and alſo promoted to a conſiderable poſt in Adminiſtration.

*April* 9. Many people wiſh to inſinuate, that the conduct of the people of Boſton is not approved of by the other coloniſts; be that repeated to them again, with the firm aſſurance of truth, that the ſenſe of the people of America goes with the people of Boſton.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has lately tranſmitted ſome convincing proofs to ſome people in the neighbourhood of St James's of the perfidious intentions of the court of France againſt her, and which in many reſpects will affect England, if we do not exert a timely ſpirit.

The French are ſo tender of their colonies, that they not only exempt them from taxes, but permit them to import their ſugars, and other commodities in France, free from all tribute to the crown.

The language the French Miniſtry holds to the ſeveral Ambaſſadors at the Court of Verſailles, is, that the King, his maſter, has not the leaſt intention of taking a deciſive part between Ruſſia and the Porte, but only means to put his naval force in a condition of being able to protect his merchant ſhips in their commerce to and from the Levant and Archipelago,

When the infamous Buckingham prevailed on his maſter, Charles the firſt, to lend a ſhip of war, and ſeven armed merchant men, then in the employ of the Crown, to the French King, to be uſed at the ſiege of Rochelle, the honeſt tars, actuated with a true Britiſh ſpirit, and love of religion, all *mutinied*, rather than ſerve againſt the Rochellers, who were contending for their liberty and religion. The commanders alſo of the merchant ſhips refuſed to engage in an action ſo repugnant to honour and conſcience. And though Vice Admiral Pennington, who commanded the King's ſhip, fired upon them to bring him to, yet the brave Sir Ferdinand Georges reſolutely broke through, and returned with his ſhip to England: The remaining ſhips were delivered to the French; but all the officers and ſailors, notwithſtanding great offers made, immediately deſerted. Not an individual amongſt a crew of that honeſt hearted though licentious claſs of men, one gunner excepted, was then found diſſolute enough to ſerve againſt their diſtreſſed brethren the French Hugonots. The miſcreant gunner was afterwards killed in charging a cannon before Rochelle, and his death which was deemed a judgement, gave pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the whole Engliſh nation.

*Dublin, April* 12. To ſo great a pitch have diſſipation and the ſpirit of gaming arrived in London, that one night laſt week, a noble Duke, lately came to an immenſe real and perſonal eſtate, loſt at one ſitting to a foreign Ambaſſador, at a noted hotel in St. James-ſtreet, the enormous ſum of 60,000l.

*Belfaſt, April* 15. The Betty of Belfaſt, Michael Ruſſel maſter, from Philadelphia, home, with flaxſeed, flour, and biſcuit, was wrecked the 6th inſt. and is entirely gone to pieces, near Wexford. One of the hands, a woman and a child are drowned; thirty-five hogſheads of flaxſeed are ſaved.

## LONDON, *March* 30.

ON Friday laſt Mr. Edmund Burke ſpoke as if he had been inſpired, AGAINST the bill for prohibiting commerce in the town of Boſton. The ſublimity and force of his argument never was exceeded in the Houſe of Commons. It is difficult to catch the words of this great orator, his manner is ſo various and rapid; but we are endeavouring to get ſome chaſms into the materials we have collected accurately filled up, and hope to be able to give the whole to the public, for the HONOUR OF THIS NATION. In the mean while we give the ſubſtance of what was ſaid by another Member on the ſame ſide.

### GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE'S SPEECH on the BILL for BLOCKADING the TOWN of BOSTON.

MR. SPEAKER,

I FIND ſo much difficulty in pronouncing my ſentiments at any time, that unleſs the Houſe is kindly diſpoſed to hear me at this late hour, I ſhall patiently ſit down, becauſe I am conſcious it will require their greateſt indulgence to enable me to expreſs myſelf in a manner worthy of their attention. A modeſty, becoming my ſituation, prevented me from offering my opinion before, when I ſaw men of ſo much ſuperior ability riſing from the beginning of the debate.

It may appear arrogant in a Member ſo inferior as I confeſs myſelf to be to offer objections to a bill, ſo extenſive in its conſequences under every conſideration, eſpecially after it muſt have been ſo maturely conſidered, in every article, by men ſo diſtinguiſhed by their talents and high ſituations in office, beſides the general applauſe which has followed the bill in its rapid progreſs through this Houſe. Nevertheleſs, though naturally diffident of my opinion, when I had the good or bad fortune (I don't know which to term it) of prognoſticating to the Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company the conſequences of ſending this Tea, on their own account, to America, and that the event has literally fulfilled my words, as it is well known to ſome Members now in my eye, it makes me more confident in warning the Houſe of what I apprehend will be the conſequences of this bill.

I told the Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company, firſt in converſation, on aſking my opinion, and afterwards by letter, that the evidence might appear in the progreſs of things, that I conceived the Eaſt-India Company exporting Tea on their own account was, under every conſideration of their ſituation and inſtitution, WRONG, but, under the preſent diſcontents and diſputed matters of government in America, CRIMINALLY ABSURD, becauſe they were preſenting themſelves as the butt in the controverſy, where they would probably come off with the loſs of the whole. The event has juſtified my prediction; for whatever re-payment the Company may obtain from the town of Boſton, under thoſe cruel coercive meaſures now propoſed (the effect of which I ſtill doubt) yet the Company muſt remain great loſers, even if the other provinces, equally culpable, are made to refund the loſs ariſing from their conduct; becauſe it was not ſupplies of caſh at a diſtant period the Company wanted, but an IMMEDIATE SUPPLY, to anſwer a temporary exigency, which a combination of the enemies of the Company had produced.

I now venture to predict to this Houſe, that the effect of the preſent bill muſt be productive of a general confederacy, to reſiſt the power of this country. It is irritating, tempting, nay inviting men to thoſe deeds, by ineffectual expedients, the abortions of an undeceſive mind, incapable of comprehending the chain of conſequences which muſt reſult from ſuch a law.—I am not one of thoſe who believe, that diſtant provinces can be retained in their duty by preaching or enchantments; I believe that FORCE or POWER, conducted with WISDOM, are the means of ſecuring regular obedience under every eſtabliſhment, but that ſuch force ſhould never be applied to any degree of rigour, unleſs it ſhall carry the general approbation of mankind in the execution. However much ſuch approbation may prevail at the particular moment in this Houſe, it is impoſſible to believe the ſenſe of Great-Britain, or the ſenſe of America, can go to the puniſhing a PARTICULAR TOWN, for reſiſting the payment of the Tea-tax, which is univerſally ODIOUS throughout America, and is held in ridicule and contempt by every thinking man in this country.—The queſtion of taxing America is ſufficiently nice to paliate reſiſtance, if the ſubject had never been litigated in this country; but, after the higheſt characters in the ſtate had declared againſt the right of this country to impoſe taxes on America, for the purpoſes of revenue; after the general voice of the Senate had concurred in REPEALING THE STAMP ACT, upon that principle; after thoſe men, who had maintained theſe doctrines, had been promoted by his Majeſty to the firſt ſtations in the Adminiſtration of civil and judicial affairs, there is ſo much mitigation to be pleaded in favour of the Americans, from thoſe circumſtances (allowing them in an error at preſent) that every man muſt feel the height of cruelty, by enforcing contrary maxims, with any degree of ſeverity at firſt, before due warning is given.

It is in vain to ſay that Boſton is more culpable than the other colonies; ſending the ſhips from thence, and obliging them to return to England, is a more ſolemn and deliberate act of reſiſtance, than the outrage committed by perſons in diſguiſe in the night, when the ſhip refuſed to depart. That the blocking up of the harbour of Boſton to prevent the importation of Britiſh manufactures, or the exportation of goods which are to pay for them, is a meaſure equally abſurd as if the Parliament here, upon the reſiſtance which was made to their reſolution, by the riots of Brentford, and other diſturbances in the county of Middleſex, had decreed, by way of puniſhment, that the freeholders ſhould have been prohibited from ſowing wheat. For whoſe benefit do the inhabitants of Boſton toil and labour? The ſprings in the circle of commerce bear ſo nicely on each other, that few men can tell by interrupting one, the degree and extent to which the reſt may be expoſed. By excluding the importation of molaſſes, and the exportation of that ſpirit which is diſtilled at Boſton, the whole Guinea trade will be affected, and in conſequence the ſugar trade that depends upon it. In extending this kind of puniſhment to the other colonies, every one muſt ſee the danger; and yet, if it can be approved for one, the ſame arguments will hold good to approve or reject it reſpecting the other. But let any man figure to himſelf the conſequences to this country, if a ſimilar puniſhment was applied to the colony of Virginia; 300,000l. a year diminution in revenue, beſides the loſs of all the foreign contracts, and perhaps of that beneficial trade for ever. Notwithſtanding the general approbation which has been given to this bill, and the loud applauſes which have been re-echoed to every word of the noble Lord in explaining it, yet no man will be bold enough to ſay, that this PARTIAL PUNISHMENT is a remedy for the general diſeaſe, and yet without knowing what is to follow, no man can be vindicated (even ſuppoſing the bill right in part) for giving his aſſent to it. Thoſe gentlemen who are in the ſecrets of the cabinet, and know how aſſuredly every propoſition from them is adopted by this Houſe, may be excuſed for their ſanguine acclamations in favour of the meaſure. But the general maſs, who muſt be equally ignorant with myſelf of what is to follow, can have no excuſe for giving their aſſent ſo readily for puniſhing their fellow-ſubjects in ſo unprecedented a manner, and their eager zeal ſerves only to ſhew how ready they are to obey the will of another, without exerciſing their own judgment in the caſe. If the government of this country is reſiſted in America, my opinion is, inſtead of removing the ſeat of government in the colony, and forcing the elements to bend to our will, which is impoſſible, that an effectual force ſhould be carried to the heart of the colony reſiſting, to cruſh rebellion in the bud, before a general confederacy can be formed. In the preſent caſe we abandon the government, and drive the inhabitants to deſpair, leaving the multitude a prey to any ambitious ſpirit that may ariſe. For my own part I am convinced, from experience in the colonies, that good government may be conducted there upon rational grounds, as well as in this country; but the power and means of governing, rewards and puniſhments, are taken from your ſupreme executive Magiſtrate in every ſenſe, and then you are ſurprized that all order and obedience ſhould ceaſe. The colonies can only be governed by their aſſemblies, as England by the Houſe of Commons; the patent offices, as well as thoſe in the Cuſtoms, which were formerly given at the recommendation of the Governors, to men ſupporting government, and reſiding in the provinces, are now given in reverſion three or four lives deep, to men living in this country. The command of the military, which was another great ſource of reſpect and obedience, is likewiſe taken from the Governor; ſo that in TRUTH he remains an inſignificant pageant of ſtate, fit only to tranſmit tedious accounts of his own ridiculous ſituation: or, like a Doctor of the Sorbonne, to debate with his aſſembly about abſtract doctrines in government.

I am far from wiſhing to throw any blame upon Governor Hutchinſon, or to condemn him, like the town of Boſton, unheard. The abſence of the man, and the general clamour againſt him, will reſtrain me from ſaying many things reſpecting his conduct, which appear reprehenſible. But I cannot admit a paſſage in the ſpeech of a noble Lord to paſs unnoticed. His Lordſhip alledges, "that the Governor could not apply to the Admiral in the harbour, or to the Commanding Officer of the troops in the caſtle, for the protection of the Cuſtom-Houſe officers, as well as teas in queſtion, WITHOUT the advice of his Council." But I beg leave to inform the noble Lord, as I ſerved in that ſtation myſelf, that there is a volume of inſtructions to every Governor on this ſubject, whereby he is commanded, under the ſevereſt penalties "to give all kind of protection to trade and commerce, as well as to the officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, by his own authority, without the neceſſity of acting through his Council." Nor can I conceive a poſſible excuſe for the deſtruction of thoſe teas, while two men of war lay in the harbour, without the leaſt application having been made to the Admiral for protection, during ſo long a tranſaction.

The firſt eſſential point in thoſe diſputes which are now likely to become ſo ſerious by the weakneſs of Adminiſtration in this country in following no connected plan, either of force or favour, but conſtantly vibrating between the two, is to put ourſelves in the right, and for this purpoſe I would recommend the immediate REPEAL OF THE TEA DUTY, which can be vindicated upon no principles, either of commerce or policy. Men may alledge this would be giving up the point. But if we have no better points to diſpute upon, I am ready to yield the argument. Raiſing taxes in America for the purpoſes of REVENUE, I maintain to be unneceſſary and dangerous. A ſtamp-act, as a meaſure of police, varied for the different governments, and leaving the revenue raiſed thereby to be appropriated by the reſpective legiſlatures, I hold to be a meaſure of the higheſt efficacy, for maintaining a due obedience to the authority of this country, and prolonging that dependance for ages to come. How far it can be executed after what has already paſſed, I am rather diffident, but of this I am certain, that in caſe Great Britain is deprived of executing a meaſure of that nature, which by pervading every tranſaction ſecures the execution in itſelf, ſhe has loſt one of the greateſt engines for ſupporting her influence throughout the empire without oppreſſion. Some men, who are for ſimplifying government to their own comprehenſions, will not allow they can conceive that the ſupreme legiſlative authority ſhall not be paramount in all things, and taxation being fully comprehended in legiſlation, they argue, that the power of the one muſt neceſſarily follow that of the other; and yet we find mankind poſſeſſed of privileges, which are not to be violated in the moſt arbitrary countries. The province of Languedoc is a ſtriking example in refutation of the doctrines reſpecting taxation, which are held by ſuch narrow obſervers.

The kingdom of Ireland is another inſtance in our dominions. There is not one argument which can apply for exempting Ireland from taxation by the Parliament of Great-Britain, that does not equally protect the colonies from the power of ſuch partial judges. Every man ſhould now call to his remembrance by what obſtinate infatuation Philip the II. came to loſe the United Provinces. Can it be ſuppoſed that in a nation ſo wiſe as Spain was at that time, that no man perceived the injuſtice and futility of the meaſure in diſpute? But I can eaſily ſuppoſe, from the pride of authority where our vanity is ſo much flattered, that no man durſt venture a propoſition for receding from that cruel meaſure after it had been reſiſted by violence.

Theſe are the general heads.

The particular objections to the bill are, firſt for continuing the puniſhment "until ſatisfaction ſhall be made to the India Company," without ſtating the amount, or what that ſatisfaction ſhall be. Next, "until peace and good order ſhall be certified to be reſtored," when it is impoſſible as to the ſubject in diſpute that ſuch certificate can ever be granted, becauſe the Cuſtom-Houſe officers are removed, and all trade and commerce prohibited. The numerous diſputes and litigations which muſt neceſſarily ariſe in carrying this law into execution, on contract made by parties before they could be apprized of it, and the diſpatch of ſhips in harbour under the limited time, without any exception for the deſertion of ſeamen, or wind and weather, is altogether melancholy to conſider! The power given to the Admiral or Chief Commander to order the ſhips returning from foreign voyages to ſuch ſtations, as he ſhall direct, is wild, vexatious, and indefinite. That of permitting his Majeſty to alter the value of all the property in the town of Boſton, upon reſtoring the port, by affixing ſuch quays and wharfs as HE ONLY ſhall appoint for landing and ſhipping of goods, is liable to ſuch miſrepreſentation and abuſe, that I expect to ſee every evil follow the exerciſe of it, and it muſt create infinite jealouſies and diſtractions among the people.

I am therefore of opinion that this bill, both from the principle and manner in which it has been paſſed, and from fore-running the general regulations that are intended, and which ought at leaſt to accompany it, inſtead of quieting the diſturbances in Boſton, it will promote them ſtill further, and induce the inhabitants to cut off all communication with your ſhips of war, which may be productive of mutual hoſtilities, and moſt probably will end in a GENERAL REVOLT.

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## NEW-YORK, *May* 19.

Yeſterday evening there was a numerous meeting of the mechanics in this city, at the houſe of Mr. Bardin.

The inhabitants of Salem have declared, that they will not ſell, or let an houſe or lodgings to any perſons that may remove thither, in conſequence of the paſſing of the Boſton Port Act, they being determined to ſhew their diſtreſſed brethren in the capital city, every poſſible mark of their ſincere ſympathy.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

"An advertiſement having appeared in the Coffee-Houſe, in conſequence of the late extraordinary and very alarming advices received from England, inviting the merchants to meet at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Fraunces, on Monday evening laſt, in order to conſult on meaſures proper to be purſued on the preſent critical and important occaſion.

"A very reſpectable and large number of the merchants and other inhabitants did accordingly appear at the time and place appointed, and then and there nominated, for the approbation of the public, a committee of fifty perſons, of which, fifteen to be a ſufficient number to do buſineſs.

"That therefore no formality may be wanting to conſtitute a committee duly choſen: the inhabitants of this city and county are requeſted to attend at the Coffee Houſe THIS DAY, at one o'clock, to approve of the Committee nominated as aforeſaid, or to appoint ſuch other perſons as in their diſcretion and wiſdom may ſeem meet." Tueſday May 17.

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## PHILADELPHIA, *May* 23.

Laſt Thurſday night arrived here an expreſs from Boſton, by whom we learn that a veſſel with the Port bill arrived there the 10th inſtant, and that General Gage arrived on Friday, the 13th, in the Lively frigate; that Governor Hutchinſon, conſcious of his guilt, had taken ſanctuary in Caſtle William among the Tea Commiſſioners.——That on Friday the 13th, the people of Boſton had a town meeting, when they came into the following vote.

*At a* MEETING *of the* FREEHOLDERS, *and other* INHABITANTS *of the town of Boſton, duly qualified, and legally warned in public town meeting aſſembled at Faneuil Hall, on Friday, the 13th day of May*, 1774.

VOTED, That it is the opinion of this town, that if the other colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop all importation from Great-Britain, and exportations to Great-Britain and every part of the Weſt Indies, till the act for blocking up this harbour be repealed, the ſame will prove the ſalvation of North-America and her liberties; on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reaſon to fear, that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs and freedom.——And moreover, That this Vote be forthwith tranſmitted by the Moderator to all our ſiſter colonies, in the name and behalf of this town. Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

COPY.

Friday evening expreſſes came to Boſton, from General Gage, for the Council to meet him next day, at the Caſtle, where they accordingly went, but the reſult was not known when the expreſs came away.

By the expreſs arrived in this city laſt Thurſday evening from Boſton, we have a confirmation of the intereſting and melancholy news that on the mere repreſentation of the late Governor Hutchinſon, and other perſons inimical to the inhabitants of that place and of all America, the town of Boſton had been tried and condemned by an act of Parliament, without the ſaid town having been apprized of any accuſation brought againſt them, or permitted to hear the evidence, if there be any, and to make their defence.—That on the 10th inſt. they had received the act whereby their port is ſhut up, until, as it is ſaid, it ſhall be made to appear that the people are returned to ſuch a due obedience to the laws, that the commerce with Great-Britain may be ſafely carried on, and the King's Cuſtoms duly collected, and the King in Council ſhall adjudge the ſame to be true, which ſeems to be in other words, until they ſhall acknowledge and ſubmit to the claim of Parliament to tax them at pleaſure, and ſatisfy the Miniſtry that they have ſurrendered thoſe rights, and abandoned the cauſe for which they and all America have for ten years paſt been contending. On Friday evening the letters from Boſton were read to a large number of reſpectable inhabitants convened at the City Tavern, who, we are informed, appointed a Committee to anſwer the letters, and to expreſs their ſympathy with their brethren in Boſton, whom they conſider as ſuffering for the common cauſe, to recommend to them prudence, firmneſs and moderation: And as the diſpute between Great-Britain and the colonies is now advanced to an alarming criſis, we are further informed, that the gentlemen met deſired the Committee to wait upon the Governor and requeſt him to call the Aſſembly; they likewiſe ordered expreſſes to be immediately diſpatched with the news to the ſouthern colonies.—A congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral colonies is thought to be abſolutely neceſſary to deviſe means of reſtoring harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, and prevent matters from coming to extremities.

*Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, now in London, dated April* 6th 1774.

"I have been much taken up lately in conferences and meetings on American affairs.—As private perſons, natives of America, a number of us petitioned the Commons againſt the late extraordinary bill, then the Lords, then the King.—Few had any expectation of a favourable anſwer; but as a proteſt in form againſt the proceeding could not be admitted, the import of ſuch a proteſt was couched under the only form that could be received, that of a petition. The *Ohio affair* ſtands ſtill, the preſent rage againſt America, making it improper to be moved; yet the partners continue to think well of it, ſuppoſing, the government cannot go back, after the ſolemn ſteps taken, and agreement made."

By Capt. Peters, from Jamaica, we have the following accounts: That Capt. M'Calla, in the brig Hanover Planter, from Georgia for Jamaica, carried away both topmaſts off Hiſpaniola, and was arrived at Savanna La Mar: That Capt. Gill ſailed the 10th ult. from Green-Iſland for London, and the ſame day one of his people fell from the top-gallant yard and was killed: That the ſhip Elizabeth, Capt. Weeks, belonging to Briſtol, had loſt both his boats and 14 hogſheads of ſugar: That on the 1ſt inſt. off the Havannah, he ſpoke a brig from the Bay of Honduras to Jerſey, who informed that Capt. Oſman, left the Bay the 1ſt ult. for Rotterdam, and that he left there the Captains Willſon, Trover, and Gamble, all from this port.—Captain Peters likewiſe informs us, that a ſnow from the Coaſt of Guinea belonging to Liverpool, ſprung a leak, and put into the Bay of Honduras to refit.

On Saturday laſt arrived here, in 28 days from Belfaſt, the ſhip Proſperity, Capt. M'Culloch, with 450 paſſengers on board.

By intelligence from Pittſburgh, of the 1ſt inſt. we learn, that about the 26th ult. as one Stephens, with two Indians (a Shawaneſe and a Delaware) were going down the Ohio in a canoe (that had been a few days before robbed by three men and a woman of the Cherokee nation, after they had killed one whiteman and wounded another) he diſcovered a canoe with people near Whaling, coming up the river, which he ſuſpected to be Indians, and ſtrove to avoid them by making towards the oppoſite ſhore, when they were fired upon twice, and the two Indians in his canoe killed, but he could not perceive who it was that fired, as the enemy lay concealed in the buſhes: He then threw himſelf into the river, and obſerved the canoe that was coming up to contain whitemen; he made towards it, and found therein Col. Michael Creſſop, and ſome other men, who pretended entire ignorance of his misfortune, although he, the ſaid Stephens, declares, that from ſeveral circumſtances he ſuſpects the murder was committed by perſons in confederacy with Creſſop, as he heard him threaten to put every Indian to death he ſhould meet with on the river, and that if he could get a number of men together ſufficient for the undertaking, he was determined to mark a ſmall Indian village on Yellow Creek.

We alſo learn, that Major M'Donald, of Virginia, on his return to Pittſburgh from the Big Run Away, gives account that a ſkirmiſh had happened between ſome Virginians and Indians, in which ſome were killed on both ſides, which had occaſioned the ſurveyors and grantees of land from that colony to return; and that on his way to Pittſburgh, on the 27th of April, he ſtopped at the houſe of Colonel Creſſop, near Whaling, where one Mahon came and informed, that fourteen Indians in five canoes had called at his houſe going down the river, and aſked him for proviſions, which he refuſed, telling them that two of their brethren the day before had been killed by the white people, which theſe Indians ſaid they heard nothing of before; and proceeded down the river: That upon this news, Creſſop collected fifteen men, followed and overtook them at the mouth of a ſmall creek where they had hauled up the canoes and were waiting with expectation of being attacked, as a conſequence of what they had heard: That Creſſop, ſpying the canoes, fired among them, upon which a ſkirmiſh enſued, and the Indians retired after the loſs of one man on each ſide, and left in the canoes ſixteen kegs of rum, and ſome ſaddles and bridles.

Capt. Crawford and Mr. Nevel of Virginia, from Pittſburgh, informs, that about the 3d inſt. in their way there, they met a number of the inhabitants moving off their places, and with them a party who produced ſeveral Indian ſcalps, and ſaid they got them as follows: "That a number of Indians encamped at the mouth of Yellow Creek, oppoſite which two men named Grethouſe and Baker, with ſome others, had aſſembled themſelves at a houſe belonging to the ſaid Baker, and invited two men and two women of the Indians over the creek to drink with them, when after making them drunk they killed and ſcalped them, and two more Indian men then came over, who met with the like fate; after which ſix of their men came over to ſeek their friends, and on approaching the bank where the whitemen lay concealed, perceived them, and endeavoured to retreat back, but received a fire from the ſhore, which killed two Indians who fell in the river, two fell dead in the canoe, and a fifth was ſo badly wounded that he could hardly crawl up the bank." Among the unfortunate ſufferers was an Indian woman, wife to a whiteman, (one of the traders) and ſhe had had an infant at her breaſt, which theſe inhuman butchers providentially ſpared and took with them. Mr. Nevel aſked the man who had the infant if he was not near enough to have taken its mother priſoner without killing her? He replied that he was about ſix feet from her when he ſhot her exactly in the forehead, and cut the *hoppaſe* with which the child's cradle hung at her back, and he thought to have knocked out its brains, but remorſe prevented him on ſeeing the child fall with its mother.——This party further informed them, that after they had killed theſe Indians they ran off with their families, and that they thought the whole country was fled, as Creſſop, who was the perpetrator of the firſt offence, was then alſo on his way to Red Stone.

The Delaware lottery for the College of New-Jerſey, &c. begins to be drawn this day at New-Caſtle—There are a few tickets yet remaining unſold, which may be had by enquiring of the perſons mentioned in the ſcheme.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Nelly, N. Vallance, Antigua.
Brig Betſy, S. Savadge, Madeira.
Brig Elizabeth, C. Stewart, Liſbon.
Brig Dolphin, N. Walker, Antigua.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Brig Marygold, J. Greenleaf, Martinico.
Sch. Induſtry, T. Seal, St. Croix.
Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, St. Croix.
Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clark, Barbados.
Brig Norfolk, W. Caſtle, Jamaica.
Sch. Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Plymouth, N. England.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton.
Sloop Philadelphia Packet, M. Rowan, N. Carolina.
Sloop Liberty, F. Lyell, Virginia.
Sch. Polly, C. Jeyns, Virginia.
Sloop Sally, W. Martin, Maryland.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.
Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Briſtol.
Ship Pitt, J. Cheeſman, Falmouth.
Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Genoa.
Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, North-Carolina.
Brig Lovely Laſs, J. Peter, Jamaica.
Ship Nancy, C. Donavan, Falmouth.
Sloop Hope, T. Dewick, Maryland.
Sloop Mulberry, W. Bennet, Virginia.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Elizabeth, W. Button, Liſbon.
Ship Concord, J. Volans, Briſtol.
Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna.
Brig Helena and Mary, C. M'Carthy, Ferrol.
Brig Prince of Orange, H. Norris, Cadiz.

CLEARED.

Ship George, S. Martin, Liſbon.
Ship Woodmaſs, T. Callender, Maryland.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, Dominica.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Ship Neſbitt, J. Hamilton, Falmouth.
Ship Saunders, R. Chilcot, Corunna.
Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool.
Ship Minerva, A. Hill, Virginia.
Ship Betſey, W. Price, Liſbon.
Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Cadiz.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton.
Sch. Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Plymouth, N. England.
Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Alicant.
Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, Liſbon.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Ship Sally, J. Ruſſel, Briſtol.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Brig Dove, W. Allen, Liſbon.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Succeſs, J. Williams, Barbados.
Sloop Montreal, G. May, Quebec.
Sch. Dolphin, W. Price, Dominica.
Ship Ranger, S. Wilſon, Quebec.
Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corree, Briſtol.

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PROSPERITY,
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MASTER;

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N. B. Arrived in ſaid ſhip from Belfaſt, and the brig Neptune from Glaſgow, a few healthy men and women SERVANTS, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by JAMES STUART, who has likewiſe for ſale, Iriſh Beef, Pork, and a few barrels of Scotch Herrings.

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DR. M'GINNIS, Surgeon Dentiſt, reſpectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen that called at his lodgings during his abſence, that he is now returned to this city, and ready to wait on them and others, and will uſe the greateſt care and fidelity to every one who chuſe to favour him with their commands. Attendance will be given at Mrs. Devine's, in Penn-ſtreet.

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TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of handſome ſtout bay HORSES, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, warranted ſound. Enquire at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's ſtables.

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THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt ſeſſion of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY. To which is annexed, the BILL, entitled, *An Act for the more equitable manumiſſion of ſlaves*, &c. which is referred for further conſideration till next ſeſſion.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday the 30th day of May inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, on which Mrs. Elwes now reſides, containing about 40 acres and 96 perches; bounded by lands late of Andrew Rambo, deceaſed, and others:---A certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid, adjoining Penroſe's land and the New Ferry Road, containing about 8 acres:---A certain tract or piece of woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid, bounded by Paſſyunk road, and lands of Adam Eckart, and others:---A certain tract of improved meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid, bounded by land late of Andrew Rambo, deceaſed, and others, containing about 4 acres:---And a certain tract of cripple marſh and flats, ſituate as aforeſaid, adjoining to and between lands late of the ſaid Rambo and the river Schuylkill, containing about 25 acres: Late the eſtate of Henry Elwes; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 31ſt of May inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Edward Barret in Southwark, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front, on Plumb-ſtreet aforeſaid, 36 feet 10 inches, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Robert Conn; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

---

WANTED,

AN active ſmart MAN, that has been uſed to the employment of a footman, and that underſtands the care of horſes.—Such a perſon, that can be well recommended, and is willing to live in Boſton, may hear of a good place, by applying to

CHARLES STARTIN.

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Pitt, Joſeph Cheeſman, commander, from Liſbon and Falmouth,

LISBON WINE of an excellent quality, Lemons, Almonds, Walnuts, Figs, Oil, Corks, Brimſtone, &c. to be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE near the DRAWBRIDGE.

---

Juſt imported in the ſnow Peggy, Capt. Haſtie, from Glaſgow, via New-York,

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which I will ſell on reaſonable terms, at my ſtore in Front-ſtreet.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

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JOSEPH WILSON,

Has imported by the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and is now opening for ſale, at his ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, a few doors from the corner of Front-ſtreet;

A LARGE aſſortment of yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh Linens, of all prices, with ſundry Manchester Goods ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh, or on ſhort credit. He has alſo for ſale, claret of the firſt quality, and genuine old red Port.

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JUST IMPORTED BY
EDWARD BATCHELOR,
IN SECOND-STREET,

A LARGE quantity of 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, with an aſſortment of chintzes and printed linens, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh only. Alſo to be diſpoſed of, a parcel of tar, hogs lard, and pork.

He requeſts all perſons indebted to him beyond their limited time of credit, to make immediate payment.

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WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Mercantile buſineſs, a lad about ſixteen years of age, that writes a good hand, and underſtands ſomething of arithmetic. Enquire of the Printer.

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BACON AND STROUD,

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe,

HAVE juſt imported a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, among which are a large parcel of boys, youths and mens felt, caſtor and cordyback hats; bound caps; and an aſſortment of fine and felt hats trimmings, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit. Alſo mens and boys Germantown wool hats.

N. B. JOB BACON continues his hat-making buſineſs as uſual, where ſhop-keepers and others may be furniſhed with raccoon, caſtor, black and white beaver hats.

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To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Thurſday, the 9th of June next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening;

THE dwelling-houſe, lot, wharf, and range of ware-houſes lately occupied by THOMAS MURGATROYD, in Water-ſtreet, the third door from Tun Alley, towards Cheſnut-ſtreet: The houſe hath a large front of 24 and a half feet on Water-ſtreet, including a convenient alley from the ſtreet to the wharf along the front of the ſtores, which are large and commodious for ſtoring all kinds of goods. The premiſes are ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l. per ann. The ſituation is equal to moſt in the city for mercantile buſineſs, and commands a pleaſant view of the river. One third of the money will be expected immediately, and for the remainder the purchaſer may be accommodated with time, on giving approved ſecurity and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo a valuable unimproved lot on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, betwixt the old Roman Chapel and Major Gordon's lot, containing 24 and three-quarters feet front, and 220 feet back. This lot is equal in ſituation to any in Walnut-ſtreet. Indiſputable titles will be made.

---

AS there are many Gentlemen who have been deſirous of having their coats of arms, creſts, cyphers, &c. cut in ſtone for ſeals; this is to give notice to the Public, that JAMES POUPARD, Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, hath engaged with a Stone-ſeal Engraver, juſt arrived from London, who cuts all ſorts of arms, creſts, cyphers, fancies, &c. on either cornelian, chryſtal, pebble, or compoſition, in the neateſt manner, and with expedition.

At ſaid POUPARD's any Gentleman may be ſupplied with blank ſeals, ready for engraving, which will ſave much trouble and expence.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE

SEA NYMPH,

JOSEPH BLEWER,

MASTER;

A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board at Mr. Joſeph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, who has for ſale, Carolina ſoal-leather, new rice, pink-root, and tobacco.

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*Greenwich Townſhip, Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, March* 28, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of June next, and may be entered on the firſt of October,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceaſed, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, lying on the great road leading from Glouceſter, and the ferries oppoſite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Glouceſter, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the moſt part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good paſture; thereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houſes, a pump of good water before the door, barn and ſtables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a conſiderable quantity of currant buſhes, off of which may be made ſeveral barrels of wine yearly. The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy, being within ſixty rods of an Engliſh church, about three miles of a friends meeting houſe, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting ſpirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other neceſſary from Philadelphia on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a very ſmall expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by MARY SHAW, Executrix.

JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at preſent.

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TO BE SOLD AT

JOHN MITCHELL'S

WINE, SPIRIT, RUM and SUGAR STORE,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

BEST genuine Madeira WINES, old Jamaica SPIRITS, and BRANDY of the beſt quality, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter caſk or gallon; genuine old Port, Tenereiff, Liſbon, Sherry, Fyall and Mountain WINES, by the pipe, quarter caſk or dozen; excellent CLARET; Weſt India and country Rum; Muſcovado Sugars of all ſorts, by the hogſhead, tierce or barrel; Molaſſes, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper, Alſpice, Carolina New Rice in tierces; Roſin in barrels; Green and Bohea Tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity; beſt French and Carolina Indigo by the large or ſmall quantity, ground Red Wood of the beſt quality, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Brimſtone, ground Ginger, ground White and Red Lead in ſmall caſks, Pruſſian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their kinds; the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms. And his friends in the country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by letter, as if they were perſonally preſent.

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THE LOTTERY for raiſing money to build a Bridge over Pidgeon Creek, &c. in the county of Cheſter, will poſitively begin drawing on Monday the 13th day of June next: Therefore thoſe who have purchaſed tickets on credit are deſired to pay for the ſame; and others who would encourage ſaid lottery are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for tickets, there being a few yet on hand, by the MANAGERS.

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TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſtrong healthy Iriſh ſervant boy, near 15 years old, who has 6 years to ſerve; he is ſold for no fault. Enquire of the Printer.

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JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book-Store in Second-ſtreet,

HAS a freſh importation of BOOKS, &c. among which are, Atkyns's, Veſey's, Wilſon's, Strange's, Salkield's, Raymond's and Burrow's reports; Lilly's entries, Jacob's law dictionary, caſes in equity, Hardwick's caſes, Burn's juſtice, attorneys practice, Umfreville's lex coronatoria; Machride's practice of phyſic; the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th volumes of Vanſwieten's commentaries, which complete the whole; theſe four volumes are to be had ſeparate, alſo the three that precede them, to complete ſets: ſeveral things new in the phyſical way, Whitelock's journal of his Swediſh embaſſy from the commonwealth of England, &c. Northook's hiſtory of London, annual regiſter for 1772; the Weſtminſter, Gentleman's, Univerſal and London magazines, for 1773, compleat; Baſkerville's bible in folio, a variety of family and ſmall bibles, ditto with Canne's notes, common prayers of all ſizes, &c. &c. A great variety of paper hangings, battledores, writing papers, blank books, parchment and ſtationary of all kinds; inſtruments, and ſome curious hard ware, viz. circumferenters, pocket caſes of mathematical inſtruments, thermometers, barometers; a thermometer, barometer and hygrometer in one frame; convex and concave mirrors, camera obſcura, ſliding rules, inſtruments for proving ſpirits, very neat copper ſcales, weights in neſts, money ſcales, ditto for apothecaries, ſingle and double caſes of ſilver handled knives and forks, backgammon tables labelled book faſhion, very neat pocket piſtols, ſwords and cutteaus with ſilk and morocco belts, globes, ſpying glaſſes, reading ditto, concave ditto for near ſighted people, neat plated chain ſpurs, a variety of razors and ſhaving equipage, the beſt penknives, fencing foils, real and mock canes, an aſſortment of ſpectacles, German flutes, ſhoe, knee and ſtock ſet buckles, pinchbeck ditto of the neateſt kinds, tea urns, ebony writing ſtands, ſurgeons capital and pocket inſtruments, &c. &c.

Drugs and Medicines of all kinds as uſual, phials ſorted, or the ſmall ſizes may be had ſeparate.

At the ſame place may be had, window glaſs, 9 by 11 and 8 by 10; a few caſes of beſt ſweet oil; printing and rapping paper.

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WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,

At Hippocrates's Head, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of Drugs, patent Medicines, &c. which he will ſell for caſh or the uſual credit, very reaſonable.

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ISAAC BARTRAM,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

HAS imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, a large aſſortment of Drugs and patent Medicines, which will be ſold at the loweſt prices, at his Medicine Store in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Unicorn's Head; conſiſting of ſaffron, camphire, cream of tartar, Epſom and Glauber ſalts, borax, ſalt petre, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, antimony, ſago, ſalop, and pearl barley; alſo pocket inſtruments in pouches and ſhagreen caſes, crown lancets, and crooked needles with and without caſes, ivory and pewter ſyringes, ſcales with gold weights, phials, blue and white gallipots, crucibles, ſmelling-bottles, gold leaf, Dutch metal, Naples yellow, white and red lead, yellow oker, and Spaniſh brown ground in oil, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, and various kinds of water colours, camels hair pencils, linſeed oil raw and boiled, beſt ſallad and common ſweet oil, James's powders, Lockyer's and Anderſon's Scotch pills, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balſam, Grenough's tincture for the teeth, Fraunces's elixir, Walker's Jeſuits drops, Britiſh oil, and ætherial oil of tar, &c. &c.

The ſaid BARTRAM has lately built an elaboratory for conducting of chymical operations in the beſt manner, ſo that phyſicians may be ſupplied with moſt preparations as genuine as can be had at Apothecaries Hall, and at a reaſonable price; he alſo will give the higheſt price for well ſalted roſe leaves, or diſtil them for half the water.

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TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land called PROSPECT, containing one thouſand acres, the property of Mr. William Fenton, of Sheffield in England, now of Philadelphia. This tract is entirely woodland, the ſoil well adapted for farming, being well watered from a conſtant ſtream, from which a quantity of good meadow may be made. The road from the Garriſon Church to Murray's, where it interſects the Conewago Road, runs through this land; it is convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and ſeveral merchant mills, the diſtance from Baltimore Town only 15 miles, a good public waggon road, by which the purchaſer may attend with eaſe the weekly market of Baltimore, where the higheſt price is given for every article that can be produced or ſpared from a farm. The land is capable of great improvement, and being freſh may be divided into two, three or four farms. The title and terms of ſale may be known by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Eſq; in Baltimore Town, who is empowered to ſell the ſame.

N. B. Credit will be given for great part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond on intereſt, with ſecurity.

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WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber purchaſed a MARE of a certain ARMSTRONG PORTER, horſe-jockey, of Lancaſter county, which mare the ſaid Porter engaged to be ſound, only ſeven years old, and an excellent breeder; quite the reverſe of which I find to be her character, ſhe being diſordered with the ringborn, is not leſs than fourteen years old, and is well known to have been barren all her days: For ſaid mare I gave him my note of hand for Thirty Pounds, payable the firſt of the eighth month next: Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame unleſs compelled thereto by due courſe of law.

WILLIAM COALE, Jun.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber purchaſed a HORSE of a certain ROBERT MAXWELL, horſe-jockey, of Lancaſter county, which horſe the ſaid Maxwell engaged to be ſound, and only five years old, which I ſince find he falſly affirmed in order to deceive and defraud the unſuſpecting honeſt, the horſe being only pampered up to ſerve the purpoſes of villainy, whilſt at the ſame time he was much diſordered, tho' not eaſily perceived by an unſkilful diſcerner, and alſo conſiderably older than he affirmed him to be. For ſaid horſe I gave him my note of hand, payable in June next: Theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame unleſs compelled thereto by due courſe of law.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Jun.

N. B. The above-mentioned men being, as we underſtand, in co-partnerſhip in horſe-dealing, they alſo ſold a mare in our neighbourhood for eight years old, which proves to be not leſs than fifteen: As by the mouths of ſaid creatures they appear to be nearly of the age they ſold them for, it is highly probable they make uſe of ſome art by burning their teeth, whereby they impoſe upon thoſe not aware of ſuch villainy.

*Harford County, April* 21, 1774.

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TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant, named JAMES QUIN, by trade a taylor, about five feet high, well ſet, black curly hair, down look, has very thick legs, and is much addicted to liquor; had on when he went away, an old light coloured coattee and waiſtcoat, green breeches, black yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes with plain braſs buckles, half worn fan-tail beaver hat, with a broad worſted band and a yellow buckle, and an old white ſhirt with jacket ſleeves in it: He came from Briſtol laſt fall with Capt. Seymour Hood, but was born in Dublin. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhal have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward if taken within ten miles of the city, and if further off, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MARIE.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.—It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York or Newcaſtle.

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CAME to the plantation of THOMAS COOPER, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, on the 19th of the 4th month, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, with a white face; and a roan HORSE COLT. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

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Lately imported from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be SOLD by

JAMES BRINGHURST,

At his Ware-houſe on the Bank, below Walnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Joſhua Fiſher and Sons in Front-ſtreet, and John Morton's in Water-ſtreet,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. with compleat Furniture both for houſe and ſhip building, in great variety; alſo moſt ſorts of tradeſmens tools; knives and forks with or without caſes, tea urns, roaſting jacks, nails from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt ſize, iron pots, kettles, &c. Alſo a large aſſortment of painters colours, either dry or ground in oil, in large or ſmall quantities; linſeed oil by the barrel, gallon or quart, boiled or unboiled; paint bruſhes and tools, diamonds for cutting glaſs, &c. window glaſs from 6 by 8 to the largeſt ſize uſed in building, either ſquare or arched, or in any form; clock-faces, coach-glaſſes, and ſheet glaſs in crates; alſo very handſome green or black hair ſeating, and ſundry other articles too numerous to inſert.

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PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his ſtore the fourth door below the north-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HATH imported a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are ſuperfine and fine broadcloths; caſſimers and wiltons; ſtriped, changeable and plain luteſtrings; ducapes and paduaſoys; black, blue, white and cloth coloured ſattins and peelongs; ſilk, cotton and thread hoſe and breeches pieces, and almoſt every article commonly imported.

Said MARCHINTON returns his moſt humble thanks to his friends and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance: He alſo begs leave to aſſure them, that he hath it now in his power to ſerve them better than before, and he will make it his particular ſtudy to do it, both to increaſe his ſales and merit their eſteem.—He hath beſt hyſon, common green, ſouchong and bohea TEAS for ſale.

---

Juſt imported from London, on board the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, by

PETER STRETCH,

At his ſtore on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's office,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, with rattinets, death-head and baſket buttons, ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, knee garters, velvet for collars, and buckram, being trimmings for the cloths; corded dimothys, jeans and jeanetts, pillow fuſtians, white ſilk ſerge; ſilk breeches patterns, white, black and buff colours; four-thread worſted ditto; Ruſſia drills, brown quadruple Sileſias, nankeens in pieces, nankeen coloured cotton twiſt, beſt white ſattins, black paduaſoys very ſoft, Marſeilles quiltings for ladies petticoats; and a general aſſortment of coat and veſt buttons, viz. ſpangled, embroidered and baſket, both gold and ſilver. The above articles are of the beſt quality, and will be ſold at moderate prices for caſh or the uſual credit, in any quantity from a piece to a yard, and ſuch an allowance will be made to taylors in particular, as, it is expected, will induce them to frequent his ſtore.

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JUST IMPORTED BY

WILLING, MORRIS, and Co.

A QUANTITY OF

DRYED HIDES,

Superior in quality to any before imported into North-America, and will be ſold for caſh or a ſhort credit.

---

A CLERK and an APPRENTICE is wanted, in a Dry-Good Store in Philadelphia: None need apply in either character but ſuch as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

---

FRANCIS LEE,

TAVERN KEEPER, in Black-horſe Alley,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a ſuitable quantity of the beſt of liquors, together with genteel accommodations for lodgers and travellers: Alſo a livery ſtable, with good attendance, and excellent horſes and chairs to be let. He has alſo good paſturage for horſes at a ſmall diſtance from the city, at four ſhillings per week, where good care will be taken of them; and gentlemen may have their horſes ſent to or brought from paſture, at the ſhorteſt notice.

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WILLIAM O'BRIEN,

Who lately lived with Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, at the ſign of the Race Horſes in Baltimore,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened ſhop next door to Mr. Adams's, where he ſells Books, patent Medicines of all kinds, and ſeveral other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. A freſh ſupply of Books, the lateſt publications, from London, Edinburgh and Dublin, are daily expected.

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FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. (May) an Iriſh ſervant lad, named WILLIAM DAVIS, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſhort brown friſly hair, brown eyes, full face, a down look, talks with the broague, and came into the country laſt fall: He ſtole from his maſter a brown worſted and wool coat, a ſilk and cotton ſtriped lapelled waiſtcoat, half worn buckſkin breeches and coarſe hat: He wears the legs of brown ſtockings, with no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CAUSLAND.

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TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the firſt of this inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county, a young black MARE, 4 years old, near 15 hands high, hollow faced, with a ſmall ſtar, a hanging mane to the right ſide, ſhort tail, low in fleſh, the hair rubbed off her ſhoulder in two places with the ſaddle, the under part of the hair of her foretop cut ſhort, trimmed under the bridle, old ſhoes on her fore feet, a natural pacer, but trots chiefly when out of hand. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward. JOHN READ.

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Juſt imported in the Lydia, Captain Dean, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second-ſtreet,

A General aſſortment of Mancheſter GOODS, among which are a great variety of Checks and Stripes.

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A NEGRO MAN, who is lame, but is capable of doing moſt kinds of houſework and cooking, having been employed in that way in a large family for ſome time, is to be diſpoſed of to any perſon within this province who will treat him with proper humanity; and a ſum of money will be paid with him on account of his lameneſs. Apply to the Printer hereof.

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*April* 28, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcribers, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the eleventh of July next,

SUNDRY valuable WATER LOTS, adjoining to George-Town, on Potowmack River, Maryland; well ſituated for wharfing.

CHARLES BEATTY,

WILLIAM DEAKINS, Jun.

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CHOICE SHAD

In barrels and half barrels, cured in the beſt manner for family uſe, and

EXCELLENT HERRINGS,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM MILNOR,

in Water-ſtreet, two doors above the Old Ferry houſe, Philadelphia.

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Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUPUY,

In Second-ſtreet, the fourth door below the Friends meeting-houſe, PHILADELPHIA,

A Conſiderable number of handſome SILVER WATCHES, of various kinds and prices; alſo may be had, watch main ſprings, ſilver pendants, watch chryſtals, inſide and outſide chains, enamelled dial plates, braſs and ſteel watch keys, jointed and common ſorts, pyramid chryſtal ſeals, ſwivel cornelian ditto ſet in ſilver, with various other kinds of materials in the watch way. Likewiſe a curious aſſortment of gold and ſilver hat bands, buttons and loops, with buckles, all of an elegant kind and neweſt faſhion.—He ſtill continues the buſineſs of clock and watch making and mending as uſual, and will make it his particular care and ſtudy to give ſatisfaction to all thoſe who chuſe to employ him.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had, all kinds of plate and jewellery, imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, from London; alſo money ſcales and weights properly regulated.

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Juſt arrived per Capt. Falconer, from London, and to be ſold cheap by

ROBERT LOOSELY,

SHOEMAKER in WALNUT-STREET,

A LARGE aſſortment of SHOEMAKERS TOOLS, &c. amongſt which are, boot legs, ben ſoals, white calf-ſkins, white ſheep-ſkins, knives of all ſorts, ſizes and prices, awls of the very beſt kind, tacks, hammers, ſize ſticks, raſps and files, floats, white wax, heel balls, boot ſtrapping, ſilk ſhoe binding, pincers, nippers, lampblack, &c. with almoſt every article ſuitable for the above buſineſs. Compleat ſets of tools ſuitable for thoſe who have their ſhoes made in their own houſes, warranted good; heels, laſts, &c. &c.

N. B. Store-keepers and others may be ſupplied with any of the above articles as well by ſending a line, as though they were perſonally preſent.

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*Philadelphia, May* 7, 1774.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about three weeks ago, a light red COW, with two ſlits in one of her ears; had on a bell, and a ſtick acroſs her horns, which was branded H. B. ſhe has very ſhort legs and a long body. Whoever will bring ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

HUDSON BURR.

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TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſtrong healthy Iriſh ſervant girl, who underſtands ſpinning and houſe-work, and has better than two years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printer.

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SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from me the ſubſcriber, a certain JOHN COPPINGER, a runaway ſervant, who was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Chronicle by Daniel and Samuel Hughes, of Frederick County, Maryland, and was taken up by me; but before he was committed to juſtice or returned to his maſter, he ſtole from me a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and went off from John Sherrid's, ſtore-keeper, in Alexander Townſhip, in the Jerſeys; the horſe is of a brown colour, about 13 and a half hands high, and 15 years old. Said COPPINGER is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has dark brown hair, ſhort and curled, a fair complexion, and underſtands working in a forge; was bound to Joſeph Morris, of Philadelphia, when a child, and afterwards ſold to the aforeſaid Daniel and Samuel Hughes. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and brings him back, or commits him to any of his Majeſty's gaols in this province, Maryland, Carolina, &c. ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, by applying to me at Daniel and Samuel Hughes's Iron Works in Frederick County, Maryland, or to Mr. James Cunning in Philadelphia.

JAMES DARRAGH.

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*Philadelphia, March* 2, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, bruſhmaker, living at the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets, a ſervant man named JOHN CARSON, alias JOHN M'CASHEN, born in Dramaragh, in the county of Down, Ireland; he is about 28 years old, fairiſh coloured hair, holds his chin and mouth a little of one ſide; he came from Belfaſt with Capt. M'Kenzie about the middle of June laſt, and was with his maſter but a few days before he ran away: He is ſuppoſed to be a cooper, and is much given to card-playing and drinking; had on when he went away an old blue coat, &c. common ſhoes and ſtockings alike worn, but probably may change his cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any gaol in this province, ſhall have the above Reward; and if out of the province THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HANNAH.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

# POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
# PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
OR, THE
# GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 135.


*From the* BRISTOL GAZETTE, *of March* 24, 1774.

*Lord* CHATHAM'S SPEECH *on the declaratory bill of the Sovereignty of Great-Britain over the Colonies.*

WHEN I ſpoke laſt on this ſubject, I thought I had delivered my ſentiments ſo fully, and ſupported them with ſuch reaſons, and ſuch authorities, that I apprehended I ſhould be under no neceſſity of troubling your Lordſhip again. But I am compelled to riſe up and beg your further indulgence; I find that I have been very injuriouſly treated; have been conſidered as the broacher of new fangled doctrines, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and ſubverſive of the rights of Parliament. My Lord, this, is a heavy charge, but more ſo when made againſt one ſtationed as I am in both capacities, as Peer and Judge, the defender of the law and the conſtitution. When I ſpoke laſt, I was indeed replied to, but not anſwered. In the intermediate time many things have been ſaid. As I was not preſent, I muſt now beg leave to anſwer ſuch as have come to my knowledge. As the affair is of the utmoſt importance, and in its conſequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the ſtricteſt review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined, if I found myſelf miſtaken, publicly to own my miſtake, and give up my opinion: But my ſearches have more and more convinced me that the Britiſh Parliament have no right to tax the Americans. I ſhall not therefore conſider the declaratory bill now lying on your table; for to what purpoſe, but loſs of time, to conſider the particulars of ——, the very exiſtence of which is illegal, abſolutely illegal, contrary to the fundamental laws of nature, contrary to the fundamental laws of this conſtitution grounded on the eternal and immutable laws of nature; a conſtitution on whoſe foundation and center is liberty, which ſends liberty to every ſubject that is or may happen to be within any part of its ample circumference. Nor, my Lord, is the doctrine new, it is as old as the conſtitution; it grew up with it, it is its ſupport; taxation and repreſentation are inſeparably united; God hath joined them, no Britiſh Parliament can ſeparate them; to endeavour to do it is to ſtab our very vitals. Nor is this the firſt time this doctrine has been mentioned; ſeventy years ago, my Lord, a pamphlet was publiſhed, recommending the levying a Parliamentary tax on one of the Colonies; this pamphlet was anſwered by two others, then much read; theſe totally deny the power of taxing the Colonies and why? Becauſe the Colonies had no repreſentatives in Parliament to give conſent; no anſwers, public or private, was given to theſe pamphlets, no cenſure paſſed upon them; men were not ſtartled at the doctrine as either new or illegal, or deregatory to the rights of Parliament. I do not mention theſe pamphlets by way of authority, but to vindicate myſelf from the imputation of having firſt broached this doctrine.

My poſition is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my laſt hour—taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable; this poſition is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itſelf an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own, is abſolutely his own; no man has a right to take it from him without his conſent either expreſſed by himſelf or repreſentative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it commits a robbery; he throws down and deſtroys the diſtinction between liberty and ſlavery. Taxation and repreſentation are coeval with and eſſential to this conſtitution. I wiſh the maxim of Machiavel was followed, that of examining a conſtitution, at certain periods, according to its firſt principles; this would correct abuſes and ſupply defects. I wiſh the times would bear it, and that men's minds were cool enough to enter upon ſuch a taſk, and that the repreſentative authority of this kingdom was more equally ſettled. I am ſure ſome hiſtories of late publiſhed, have done great miſchief; to endeavour to fix the æra when the Houſe of Commons began in this kingdom, is a moſt pernicious and deſtructive attempt; to fix it in an Edward's or Henry's reign, is owing to the idle dreams of ſome whimſical, ill-judging antiquarians: But my Lord, this is a point too important to be left to ſuch wrong-headed people. When did the Houſe of Commons firſt begin? When my Lord? It began with the conſtitution, it grew up with the conſtitution; there is not a blade of graſs growing in the moſt obſcure corner of this kingdom which is not, which was not ever repreſented ſince the conſtitution began; there is not a blade of graſs which, when taxed, was not taxed by the conſent of the proprietor.

There is a hiſtory written by one Carte, a hiſtory that moſt people ſee through; and there is another favourite hiſtory, much read, and admired. I will not name the author, your Lordſhip muſt know whom I mean, and you muſt know from whence he pilfered his notions concerning the firſt beginning of the Houſe of Commons. My Lord, I challenge any one to point out the time when any tax was laid upon any perſon by Parliament, that perſon being unrepreſented in Parliament. The Parliament laid a tax upon the palatinate of Cheſter, and ordered Commiſſioners to collect it there, as Commiſſioners were ordered to collect it in other counties; but the palatinate refuſed to comply; they addreſſed the King by petition, ſetting forth, that the Engliſh Parliament had no right to tax them; that they had a Parliament of their own; they had alway taxed themſelves, and therefore deſired the King to order his Commiſſioners not to proceed. My Lord, the King received the petition; he did not declare them either ſeditious or rebellious, but allowed their plea, and they taxed themſelves. Your Lordſhip may ſee both the petition and the King's anſwer in the records in the Tower. The Clergy taxed themſelves; when the Parliament attempted to tax them, they ſtoutly refuſed, ſaid they were not repreſented there; that they had a Parliament of their own, which repreſented the Clergy; that they would tax themſelves; they did ſo. Much ſtreſs has been laid upon Wales, before it was united as it now is, as if the King, ſtanding in the place of their former Princes of that country, raiſed money by his own authority; but the real fact is otherwiſe: For I find, that long before Wales was ſubdued, the northern counties of that principality had repreſentatives and a Parliament or Aſſembly. As to Ireland, my Lord, before that kingdom had a Parliament, as it now has, if your Lordſhip will examine the old records, you will find, that when a tax was to be laid on that country, the Iriſh ſent over here repreſentatives; and the ſame records will inform your Lordſhip what wages thoſe repreſentatives received from their conſtituents. In ſhort, my Lord, from the whole of our hiſtory, from the earlieſt period, you will find that taxation and repreſentation were always united; ſo true are the words of that conſummate reaſoner and politician Mr. Locke. I before alluded to his book; I have again conſulted him; and finding that he writes ſo applicable to the ſubject in hand, and ſo much in favour of my ſentiments, I beg your Lordſhip's leave to read a little of his book.

"The ſupreme power cannot take from any "man, any part of his property without his own "conſent;" and B. II. p. 136—139, particularly 140. Such are the words of this great man, and which are well worth your Lordſhip's ſerious attention. His principles are drawn from the heart of our conſtitution, which he thoroughly underſtood, and will laſt as long as that ſhall laſt; and, to his immortal honour, I know not to what, under Providence, the revolution and all its happy effects are more owing than to the principles of government laid down by Mr. Locke. For theſe reaſons my Lord, I can never give my aſſent to any bill for taxing the American Colonies, while they remain unrepreſented; for as to the diſtinction of a virtual repreſentation, it is ſo abſurd as not to deſerve an anſwer; I therefore paſs it over with contempt. The forefathers of the Americans did not leave their native country, and ſubject themſelves to every danger and diſtreſs to be reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery: they did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their Mother Country; by her they expected to be defended in the poſſeſſion of their property, and not to be deprived of it; for ſhould the preſent power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own; or, to uſe the words of Mr. Locke, "What property have they in that which another may by right take when he pleaſes to himſelf?"

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*From the* PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *of April* 2, 1774.

*To the Earl of* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
*On the* BOSTON PORT BILL.

MY LORD,

WHEN I mentioned a few of the conſequences that might ariſe from blocking up the harbours in North-America, and promiſed to make ſome remarks upon other ſchemes that had been projected for humbling the coloniſts, I did not intend to trouble your Lordſhip or the public by ſtooping to remark upon that ferrago of reproaches, which are daily thrown out againſt the inhabitants of that country, by people who appear to be no better acquainted with their hiſtory or conſtitution than they are with the inhabitants of the moon; my intention was to take notice of ſuch ſchemes as were frequently mentioned in public, and ſuch as it ſeemed probable the Miniſter might adopt, becauſe they were of the ſame ſpecies with ſome that have already been adopted. But we are no longer to form conjectures about what manner in which Great Britain is to puniſh the Americans; we now ſee the courſe in which ſhe is to proceed, though we are not certain how long ſhe may continue in that courſe. The port of Boſton is to be ſhut up; its trade is to be utterly deſtroyed; the inhabitants, about twenty-five thouſand in number, are devoted to poverty, hunger and death. We have been told by Governor Hutchinſon, that the men of property, and a great majority of the better ſort of people, are ſteady friends to government; the late riots were certainly committed by a ſmall mob. Now it is diſcovered that the moſt equitable and merciful way of obtaining redreſs for the outrages committed by a wrong-headed mob, is by deſtroying trade, puniſhing men of fortune, and bringing thouſands of innocent families to ruin. Doubtleſs there were other methods of obtaining redreſs. In former caſes when a houſe has been pulled down, or a citizen's goods deſtroyed by riot, the Provincial Aſſemblies have been applied to, and have paid the damages: The Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts Bay would doubtleſs have paid for the Tea, had it been required of them in the uſual form. It is well known, that the father of this city, and ſeveral other gentlemen, were willing to give ſecurity for the payment of the Tea on thoſe terms. But that would have been a trifling ſcheme, by which we could hardly expect the pleaſure of making a ſingle woman or child ſhed a tear; whereas the preſent plan perfectly agrees with our ideas of governing a diſtant colony; it affords the pleaſing proſpect of ſtarving at leaſt a thouſand of them to death, and reducing half or the remainder to beggary; to ſay nothing of the motion that it muſt give to the wheels of trade on this ſide of the water. By this plan alſo we are certain of ſecuring the affections of the coloniſts: After this *ſignal* proof of lenity and kindneſs, they will never forget us: If we ſhould ever need their aſſiſtance in the time of danger, they will certainly embrace the firſt opportunity of ſhewing their gratitude, and returning our favours in kind. Such are the obſervations, that are often made in favour of the meaſures that are now adopted for puniſhing the colonies. For my part I may be ſingular in my opinion, but though I cannot commend the meaſure, I ſhall, on all occaſions, endeavour to ſpeak of it with that veneration which is due to a ſcheme ſanctified by the voice of a Britiſh Parliament. In the mean while I may be indulged in offering a few conjectures concerning the probable operation of that act by which the port of Boſton is to be deſtroyed. Certainly the deſign of the act is not to ſhut up the port of Boſton till the people have paid for the Tea that was deſtroyed, becauſe reſtitution might be obtained by gentler means; and the Miniſter would never offer ſuch an inſult to humanity as to ſtarve, ruin, or diſtreſs above twenty thouſand people in order to collect 11,000l. nor could he value himſelf upon taking that by force which the people would have given willingly. Neither is the deſign of the act to ſhut up the port till the people have made ſubmiſſion for the late riot, and promiſed not to do the like again; for it is not to be ſuppoſed that the rioters are known, elſe they may be puniſhed in due courſe of law; and the public cannot poſſibly make ſubmiſſion for an action that was not done by the public, though they may pay the damages; nor can they promiſe without being guilty of the greateſt abſurdity, that no future riots ſhall be committed, becauſe riots may happen, and frequently do happen, under the moſt orderly and perfect police. The deſign then of the act muſt be, and this appears to be the deſign on the very face of it, "to ſhut up the port of "Boſton until the people have engaged or pro-"miſed to pay all cuſtoms and duties whatever "that are impoſed by a Britiſh Parliament." Now, as I take it, the inhabitants of the town of Boſton can give no ſecurity for the future payment of ſuch duties, becauſe they may not be able to perform, though they ſhould promiſe; and what is done by the ſelect men, or even what is done by a town meeting, will be a weak bond wherewith to bind the populace. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns are as active in all thoſe riots, perhaps more active than the inhabitants of Boſton. The Miniſter knows very well that the town of Boſton alone can give no promiſes which ſhall be ſecurity. Nor is it intended that the ſubmiſſion or promiſe of that town ſhould be conſidered as ſatisfactory. A ſubmiſſion and promiſe is expected from the other towns as well as Boſton; in plain terms, it is expected that the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly ſhould acknowledge "the "right of the Britiſh Parliament to impoſe taxes "on the inhabitants of that province." Now my Lord, if the port of Boſton is to remain ſhut till the people in that province acknowledge the right of Parliament to impoſe any taxes or duties whatever, except for the regulation of commerce, it muſt remain ſhut till the very name of a Britiſh Parliament is forgotten among them. You may ſhut up their ports, one by one, as the Miniſter has lately threatened. You may reduce their cities to aſhes; but the flame of liberty in North America ſhall not be extinguiſhed. Cruelty, oppreſſion and revenge ſhall only ſerve as oil to increaſe the fire. A great country of hardy peaſants is not to be ſubdued. In the grave which we dig for the inhabitants of Boſton, confidence and friendſhip ſhall expire, commerce and peace ſhall reſt together.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FABIUS.

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*The* HISTORY *of* VALVAISE.
*(Concluded)*

DUPLAISE, for the firſt time, turned an eye of reſentment and indignation on his patron. Has Adolphus, he cried, another kingdom to give me in exchange for my integrity? Or though he had, can there be any property, any peace to a traitor.

If nothing elſe will prevail, replied Valvaiſe, the law of ſelf-preſervation muſt conſtrain you to deliver me up to juſtice; your own life, will, otherwiſe, be the forfeit of my eſcape.

I would to God, rejoined Duplaiſe, that it might even be ſo! with what tranſport ſhould I then embrace my fate! A death, in the act of virtue, how eligible, how deſirable! I would not exchange it for the longeſt and happieſt life upon earth.

Brother of the ſentiment of my inmoſt ſoul! cried Valvaiſe, be it ſo!—You have conquered—it is but juſt, that the greater virtue ſhould triumph over the leſs.——He then opened a ſmall caſket, and taking a diamond buckle which the King had ſtript from his own hat, and given to his favourite: Accept of this, my friend, ſaid he, as a kind though little remembrancer! When you ſhall hereafter look upon it, let it remind you, that ſuch a perſon as your unhappy Valvaiſe was once among the living.

Duplaiſe at once turned his head and heart aſide from the dazzling temptation; and thruſting the gift back with a nobly averted hand, talk not to me, he cried, of tokens and remembrances: Is there a bit I eat, a reſpect I receive, any object I ſee about me, that does not hourly put me in mind of your friendſhip and your bounty? When my wife and infants are around me, Valvaiſe ſmiles in their ſmiles, and comes to my heart in the midſt of their careſſes. O, my friend, my beloved, even next and near to my God! I feel no irkſomeneſs, no weight under your many obligations; the burden is light and delightful unto me; and the ſenſe of his own gratitude doubles every enjoyment that I derive from your affection.

They parted; and Valvaiſe put on with ſuch ſpeed, that, ere it was turned of noon, he had gained upward of twenty leagues, and deemed himſelf paſt danger of caption or purſuit.

His principal attendant then rode up, and, taking out a large purſe ſtuffed with gold of different coins, my Lord, ſaid he, your friend Duplaiſe enjoined me not to preſent you with this, till the diſtance ſhould put it paſt your power to return it; and he prays you to accept it, in part of tribute for the revenues which he enjoys through your liberality.

Valvaiſe, ere night, might have reached the frontiers, and have gotten clear of the dominions and power of Adolphus; but being fatigued, and coming to a large town where Chriſtiern preſided, he held it unkind to paſs his fellow ſtudent without a viſit.

Chriſtiern welcomed his patron with demonſtrations of joy ſurpaſſing thoſe of Duplaiſe, and with reſpects befitting none ſave his King, or rather his God. His entertainment was ſuch, that the generous Valvaiſe deemed it ungrateful not to place an entire confidence in him; and, taking him apart, he informed him of the diſgrace he was in with his maſter, and of the tempting reward that was promiſed for his capture.

The countenance of his hoſt inſtantly fell on this intelligence, his converſe grew confuſed, and his demeanour conſtrained. Valvaiſe, however, was unſuſpecting of treachery in the caſe, till he was awakened by ſixty armed men in the morning.

They rudely haſtened him to riſe; and, having loaded him with chains, they put him into a cloſe carriage, and ſet out in the way to Stockholm.

In the mean time, diſconſolate Adelaide pined in ſecret during the abſence of her beloved, and the hidden malady began to prey upon her health and her complexion. At length ſhe heard of the fatal orders that had iſſued againſt her Valvaiſe; and, caſting all concerns ſave thoſe of her paſſion aſide, ſhe hurried to Court, and precipitately caſting herſelf at the feet of Adolphus, where, happily, none were preſent ſave the officers in waiting, who kept a reſpectful diſtance.

The King was at once ſurprized and affected by the ſuddenneſs of her appearance, and the diſtreſs of her action. He would have ſpoken, but was prevented. Ah, my Liege! ſhe exclaimed, what is it that I hear? If Adolphus has death in ſtore for thoſe who wiſh to lay down their lives for his ſake, what recompence does he keep in reſerve for traitors? I underſtand you, replied the Monarch; but death is due to all who would deprive me of Adelaide. Valvaiſe alſo is a traitor; he confeſſes himſelf a traitor; he was ſeen in your embraces!—That may be, my Lord; but no eye ever beheld me in the arms of Valvaiſe.—Let him give me your heart, and I will give him my kingdom.—Ah, my Lord, it is a worthleſs heart, he prizes it not! He would gladly have given it to you, with all the kingdoms in the world, and with his own precious heart and life and ſoul alſo.

I wooed him for myself, he wooed me only for his master; and when I would have retained him by my tears and my caresses, he rent himself from my arms, and vowed, at his departure, that, could I have joined heaven to the offer of my person, he would not accept an eternity of bliss at the cost of a single act of infidelity to Adolphus.

O, Adelaide! exclaimed the Monarch, you yet know not half his worth: He, alone, can deserve the whole treasure of your affections! I wish to be just, and to render you his more than princely merit. He loved, he loved you with passion, while he tore himself from you: But the love of his friend and of virtue, in a breast so noble as his, surpassed even his love of Adelaide!

In that instant, the Caitiff Christiern broke into the presence. Audacity sat on his brow, and self-approbation exulted through his demeanour. He bowed low at the feet of royalty; but quickly raising again to the top of his stature, he confidently addressed the throne:

So please you, my Liege, you now behold before you the most loyal, the most attached of all subjects that now are, or perhaps ever were upon earth; a man who, in his fealty and duty to his Prince, sinks all other duties, all other considerations. Valvaise and I were bred together from our infancy; we were fellow-students, sworn brothers: His friendship procured for me whatever I now enjoy of honours or possessions. He lately came to my house, claimed the protection of my roof, and in confidence told me he had the misfortune of falling under your displeasure. But, as soon as I understood that he was obnoxious to my King, and that the royal proclamation had issued against him, I became a Samson in my allegiance; I rent all other ties and obligations to shreds; I had him seized and laden with fetters; and he now attends the sentence that your justice shall pass upon him.

Adolphus for part of an hour, sat in silent astonishment: He was shocked, he was terrified. He looked on Christiern with a disgusted and indignant eye, as somewhat newly started up, some horrid novelty in nature.

And who, wretch, at length he cried, who told thee, that the breach of all laws divine and human, that the bursting in sunder of every kindly band of gratitude and friendship, of confidence and hospitality, could give thee a recommendation to the favour of Adolphus? He who feels not these ties can have no faith, no allegiance; but is equally a traitor to his King and to his God.—Here! Take this miscreant, plunge him down into the mines, a thousand fathom deep, from the detesting face of the sun; and let all, who are of his blood, be banished our dominions for ever, lest Sweden should shortly be over-run with monsters!

Pale, speechless, and aghast, stood the wretched convict. Eagerly they seized upon him, and hurried him with a frantick kind of joy to execution; so odious and so unpitied, even in misery, is the guilt of ingratitude!

The King then ordered the prisoner to be introduced. He entered, not proudly, nor yet slavishly trailing his chains along. His countenance was fearless, but modest and dejected; neither dared he, as he advanced, to raise his eye to the face of a Master, whom he thought he had injured.

Come you, said the Monarch, to reproach your cruel friend for the injustice of his orders? Blessed be the orders, returned Valvaise, that give me once more to behold the gracious countenance of my Lord!

Then suddenly turning an eye upon Adelaide, he started and changed. Ah Madam, he cried, you are here then.—Heaven be praised! You have questionless, reformed the errors of a wayward fancy; and have given up your heart, where excellence claims the whole, entire and undivided, and where all that we are and that we have is due.—But then I see you not, where I trusted you should soon be exalted; I see you not on the throne, or at the side of your Master.—Would you wish then, interrupted the King, to behold your beloved in the arms of your rival? From my soul I wish it, my Lord; because I love her happiness even more than I love her person.

Adelaide, said the Monarch, though you owe me nothing as your lover, you owe me obedience as your King. I command you then to step and unbind the prisoner, and restore him to the arms and to the bosom of his friend.

Adelaide, with trembling hands, and a palpitating heart, her aspect all in a glow, set about her commission; but prolonged the chains of her beloved, by her haste to set him at liberty.

The Monarch then descended, and, advancing with open arms, he clasped and reclasped Valvaise to his breast. O, welcome, thrice welcome, he cried, to thy late desolate mansion, thy seat within my bosom?—Adelaide has told me all; has borne incontestable testimony to your truth, to an honour that is impassable, to a virtue that rises above seduction, to a friendship that sacrificed whatever you held most dear to the interests of a man who puts his confidence in you.—What shall I do, my brother, to recompence your love?—I will try—I will strive to emulate the nobleness of your example.—I will, in my turn, subdue my own passions.—I will restore to your generosity what I held dearer than empire, dearer than life.—I will yield Adelaide to her beloved—and be greater than a King by resembling Valvaise!

Long silence ensued.——Adelaide eagerly looked through the eyes of Valvaise, in search of the inmost emotions of his soul; and finding them conformable to the generosity of her own sentiments.——No my Lord, she cried, Valvaise will admit of no enjoyment, till the Lord of his affections shall be supremely happy; till you have found to yourself an Adelaide, whose heart is undivided, who is wholly worthy of you by the constellation of her excellencies——I first learned to love, by admiring, in Valvaise, that fealty, that fervour of affection which he had for his Master; and, could he taste of consolation while you tasted of regret, he would instantly lose the charm by which he engaged me; I should despise, I should reject him.—No no, it cannot be! We jointly vowed and covenanted, at our last parting to keep separate for your sake; and not to accept of any happiness, save what virtue and the consciousness of acting nobly might yield.

THESE *are to acquaint the public that a new stage is now carried on between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by way of Cæcil Court-house, and Port Penn, which to the judicious appears the most eligible and conducive to the ease and dispatch of transporting goods and passengers from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Cæcil Court-House being situate near the mouth of Elk, a tedious river to go up or down, and within sixteen miles of Port Penn, situate on the river Delaware, from whence vessels may, and generally do sail to Philadelphia in one tide, and with head winds in two tides. The advantages which must necessarily accrue from the dispatch which will arise from this stage, more than any other yet established, 'tis hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the same. The stage-boat kept by Mr. Galbraith, will set off from Baltimore every Tuesday morning, and return from Cæcil Court-House on every Friday morning, from Port-Penn to Philadelphia on every Friday morning, and return from Philadelphia on every Tuesday morning; proper waggons will be always kept and ready. Goods will be received and delivered for Baltimore at Aaron Musgrave's on Stamper's wharf, from which wharf she will sail every Tuesday.*

*N. B. The freights of passengers and goods are the same as other stages from Baltimore to Philadelphia.*

## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, York county, on Easter Tuesday last, a German servant man, named GOTTLIEB FUHRMAN; he is a miner, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, and one of his little fingers is rendered useless by a shot, wherefore he hides it as much as he can: He is a native of Eisleben, in the county of Mansfield, in Saxony, is a great lover of strong liquor, and a great smoaker of tobacco and snuff-taker: It is supposed he is gone towards the Jerseys or New-York, and probably makes use of a forged pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

LEONHARD JENAWEIN.

*Salem County, April 18, 1774.*

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY yesterday morning, from the subscriber, living in Alloway's Creek Neck, an English servant man named WILLIAM RICHARDSON, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, red hair, a little knock-knee'd, has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and has a sore on one of his legs, just above his ancle joint: Had on when he went off, an old felt hat, a striped lincey jacket, old shirt, a new pair of home-spun trowsers made apron fashion, a pair of old deep blue yarn stockings, and a pair of plated buckles in his shoes: He is about 22 years of age, by trade a sweep-chimney, and very musical. Whoever apprehends and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC RAIN.

## WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN of about twenty years of age, who is well experienced in the Linen Drapery and Mercery business, and perfectly understands selling Goods at vendue. Any person wanting such a man, will be immediately waited on, by applying to the Printer hereof.

## THE BRISTOL BATHS AND CHALYBEATE WELLS,

Are compleated in the most commodious manner, for such persons as may incline to make use of them the approaching season.

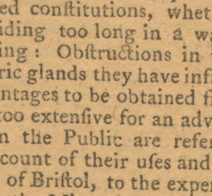
IT is for strangers to be informed that these Baths and waters, from their effects in a number of diseases which had resisted every other medicine, have been for some years deservedly in the highest repute: That the Waters are perhaps as pure and light a chalybeate as the world affords, seldom even at the first drinking offending the stomach, always strengthening it and promoting a good appetite; are remarkably useful, if not specific, in all relaxed, debilitated constitutions, whether arising from sickness, residing too long in a warm climate, or too free living: Obstructions in the liver, spleen and mesenteric glands they have infallibly removed. But the advantages to be obtained from Chalybeate Waters are too extensive for an advertisement, for which reason the Public are referred for a more particular account of their uses and the advantageous situation of Bristol, to the experiments and observations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Bristol, read before the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, June 18, 1773, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. and soon after published in a small pamphlet.

## WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, regularly brought up to the Dry Goods Business, understands book-keeping, is well acquainted with this city, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS the partnership of JONATHAN ZANE and SONS has been expired above a twelve-month, and as some of their customers are in arrears near twelve months before the expiration of said partnership, which circumstance puts the subscriber under the disagreeable necessity of putting the accounts of such delinquents into the hands of an attorney, which they may rely upon if satisfaction is not made before the first day of 6th month (June) next, without further notice. JONATHAN ZANE.

N. B. Now for sale, at the sign of the Hand-saw, in Second-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, a large and general assortment of iron-mongery, brass ware, saddlery, painters colours and dye stuffs; also sein, sewing and ball twine, &c. &c. on the very lowest terms for cash.

EDWARD  BROOKS,

HAT- MAKER,

Hath just opened shop in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, and nearly opposite the City Vendue-store,

WHERE he carries on his business in all its branches. Those that will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to furnish them with neat and good work, either by wholesale or retail.

TO BE SOLD BY

## PELATIAH WEBSTER,

In Water-street, between Chesnut-street and Ton Alley,

NEW-ENGLAND rum; *lamp* and *tanners oil*; sweet oil in barrels; best Boston mackarel; cotton; *pepper*; table cod-fish; a large quantity of *Boston shoes*; New-England scythes; seal skins; woollen checks and white flannels, striped cotton, all homespun; *spermaceti candles*; Madeira and Malaga wines; a large parcel of iron tea-kettles; pickled salmon in kegs; iron pots and kettles, and pot-ash kettles; a few bags of hops; Boston made hoes and shod shovels; very curious iron dogs; *Barcelona handkerchiefs*, plains, blacks and colours; choice indigo, *fresh raisins*, almonds, &c.

## TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday the 27th of April last, between the Crooked Billet in Philadelphia, and Burlington in New-Jersey, a black POCKET BOOK, containing several letters and agreements, bills, and bills of lading. Whoever will bring the same to JAMES STERLING in Burlington, or to the subscriber, at Anthony Fortune's at the White Horse in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and no questions asked.

JOHN HIND.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 25th of April last, from the subscriber, in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, New Jersey, two Irish servant men, one named JAMES GERALD, about 30 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a flesh-mark of a claret colour on his right arm from his shoulder to his knuckles; took with him a fine beaver hat, about half worn, a white coat without lining, and thick shoes with hob-nails in them. The other named THOMAS HARVEY, 20 years of age, a short, thick, full-faced fellow; took with him a half worn raccoon hat, leather breeches, a homespun shirt, brown homespun jacket, and a lincey woolsey ditto. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, paid by

ALEXANDER HILL.

## CHARLES STOW, TAYLOR,

RETURNS thanks to those gentlemen that have hitherto been pleased to favour him with their custom, humbly hoping for a continuance of the same: He takes this method to inform them and the Public in general, that he has removed to the east side of Front-street, the fourth door above Walnut-street, and those that will be pleased to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, and with the greatest dispatch.

N. B. An allowance of six per cent will be made to those that pay the cash.

*Maiden-Head, April 24, 1774.*

## EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber living near Princeton, an Irish servant man, named MICHAEL NUGENT, about 26 years of age, is marked with the small-pox, stout and well made, speaks with the broague, has short brown hair, and apt to take a hearty drink: Had on and took with him when he went away, a redish brown coatee with white metal buttons, a white swanskin waistcoat, breeches the same of the coatee, an old brown surtout, and snuff coloured velvet breeches; it is supposed he will change his name and forge a pass. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, from

THOMAS TOBIN.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, at Christiana Bridge, last night, being the 21st inst. (April) a red roan HORSE, with a large blaze in his face, white main and tail, his two hind feet white, has a small wound on his off shoulder, occasioned by the kick of a horse, he is 14 hands and an half or three inches high, lofty carriage, trots well and canters. Whoever takes up said horse and the thief so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

GEORGE HILLIS.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in Funk's Town, two indented English servant men; one named WILLIAM PALMER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, short black hair, dark complexion, lame in one of his legs, which is a little crooked and bigger than the other; had on and took with him, a pale blue coat with silver twist buttons, a dark brown waistcoat, a pair of drilling breeches, and a pair of breeches and waistcoat of a buff colour, without buttons, three fine shirts, three pair of stockings, and a cocked hat, but it is probable he will change his dress. The other named RICHARD PENDERGRAST, about 25 years of age, has short curled hair, a smiling countenance, is very talkative, says he has formerly been a sailor, and walks very much like one; had on when he went away, a short blue coat with white metal buttons, lined with white Scotch plaid, snuff coloured waistcoat about half worn, a pair of good leather breeches, a pair of brown ribbed stockings, a pair of old shoes, odd buckles, one a large brass and the other a steel one, a pretty good hat which he mostly wears cocked, and had an iron collar about his neck, which he may have taken off. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS for each, paid by

THOMAS BROOKE, and
WILLIAM LEE.

Just imported from London, in the ship Minerva, now lying off Market-street wharf,

A NUMBER of healthy SERVANTS, whose times are to be disposed of by Captain ARTHUR HILL, on board; consisting of men, women and boys, indented from four to six years, amongst which are taylors, shoemakers, house-carpenters, upholsterers, pit sawyers, coopers, painters, plumbers and glaziers, tanners, breeches-makers, curriers, engravers and seal-cutters, footmen, waiters, and a number of lads brought up to the farming business; likewise a number of women, brought up to farming and household work, such as understand dairies, &c.

ANY person leaving off business, or any one who is a stranger in the country, that has, or may have this season, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to dispose of low for cash, may find a purchaser by applying to the subscriber, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-street, which will prevent the trouble of having them sold at public sale, and paying the forever lost five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

*Philadelphia, April 22, 1774.*

## TO BE LET,

By the subscriber, and may be entered on the first of May.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and bake-house, one hundred yards below the Drawbridge, with two compleat ovens, and all the implements in the best order, with a pump in the yard, a large wood-yard well inclosed, and sufficient granaries. For terms apply to HENRY NEILL.

N. B. I design to carry on the baking of middling and Barbados bread as usual.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH FRAZER, late of this city, baker, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to send in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and settled by

MARY FRAZER, Administratrix.

THE PARTNERSHIP between ALLEN AND PHOENIX is dissolved. All persons having any accompts with the said Company in Philadelphia, are desired to settle them with CHARLES ALLEN.

Just imported in the ship Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, by

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, PHILADELPHIA,

A Large assortment of the freshest DRUGS, with a variety of genuine patent medicines, surgeons instruments; fine painters colours and shop furniture. Also gold leaf, sieves, pill-boxes, plaister skins, phials and gally-pots. Among the patent medicines are a fresh parcel of genuine Keyser's pills, and anodyne necklaces. Practitioners or others who may please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having articles of the best qualities, and on as low terms as can be afforded.

## JOHN HUNTER,

Lately arrived from GLASGOW,

HAS erected a BLEACHFIELD at Germantown, where he has begun and proposes to carry on the Bleaching business in the most extensive manner; and as he has been regularly bred thereto in the most considerable Bleachfields in Britain and Ireland, and has brought unquestionable proofs of his ability in that business, as several gentlemen under-mentioned can testify, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who please to favour him with their custom. He bleaches all sorts of linen, yard wide, not exceeding 900 at 4d per yard, 1000 at 5d per yard, and all above at 6d per yard; huckabacks and diapers at 4d per yard, and damasks at 6d per yard; yarn and thread at 1s. per lb. cotton stockings at 4d, and thread ditto at 6d per pair, by the quantity: Pieces of linen of 20 or 30 yards need not be cut. Goods for said Bleachfield are taken in by the following gentlemen at Philadelphia, viz. Mr. James Stuart, merchant, in Front-street, Mr. John Morton, merchant, in Water-street, Mr. George Bartram, merchant, in Second-street, Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, near the Drawbridge, Mr. John Hyder, at the Old Ferry, Mr. Thomas Justin, at the New Ferry, and Mr. George Zellers, at the Germantown Stage, Cherry Alley; Mr. John Palmer, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and at the Bleachfield, at all which places receipts will be given. Such as intend sending linen to this Bleachfield, will please to sew in their names and places of abode on each piece, with linen thread, not with silk. The greatest care will be taken to make the cloth a good colour, and preserve the fabrick; yarn and thread will be well whitened, and the texture kept strong. When the goods are finished they will be delivered by the same persons who received them, the owners paying for the bleaching on delivery.

*Baltimore, March 27, 1774.*

## THOMAS MORGAN,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

INFORMS the public, that he has removed from Gay-street to the south side of Market-street, two doors above Mr. William Adams's, tavern, where he carries on the business as usual, those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his punctuality.

N. B. He has a quantity of new Clocks and Watches just finished, which he will engage equal to any imported.

*January 10, 1774.*

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM GIBSON, of Formnagh township, Cumberland county, obtained a note of me the subscriber for ten pounds, due the first of November, 1773, for a tract of land in the township aforesaid; and whereas said Gibson's right to the land is now disputed by a prior right: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it until said Gibson gives proper security to maintain the land to me, free of all disputes, as he is bound in his bill of sale of said land to me.

MOSES WOOD.

*West Township, Chester County, April 5, 1774.*

## THREE POUNDS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st of March last, one NEAIL TURNER, who took with him six pounds from the subscriber: Had on when he went away, a blue surtout coat and blue jacket, white trowsers, a new felt hat, a pair of milled grey stockings, and old shoes; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet nine inches high, has black hair, and a red complexion; he served part of an apprenticeship to the trade of a shoemaker with Mr. Seaver, in Front-street, near Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the said NEAIL TURNER, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES DILWORTH, at the Pennsylvania Farmer, in Birmingham township, Chester county, or by me

JOHN COOKE.

## TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE House he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry Alley in Market-street; it is noted for one of the best standings in the city for any kind of public business, and is a very convenient house, three stories high, with two rooms on a floor, two good garrets, and a good vault large enough to contain seven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front shop. For terms of sale apply to ROBERT TAGGART.

*Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.*

## WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN COOK, who can be well recommended; he formerly lived with Lord William Campbell. Any one wanting such a person, may hear of him by enquiring at the New Tavern.

VOL. III. NUMB. 136.

DUNLAP's

# Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

# GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MAY 30th, 1774.

*Baltimore, April 19, 1774.*

To be SOLD or LEASED,

For a term, or by the year,

LOT No. 43, on lease for 99 years (renewable) subject to a ground-rent of fifty shillings sterling per ann. whereon is a good brick house, 25 by 36 feet, two story front and three back, well finished, and a good brick store-house, 25 by 18 feet, with two fire-places, both on Philpot-street (in Baltimore Town, late Fell's Point) with a good yard back, and a wharf well filled, on which, nigh the water, is a good framed two story granary, 25 by 35 feet, all new and in good order; also behind the store is a stable, 16 by 14 feet, with other conveniences, and well inclosed. The dwelling-house, store-house and stable may be rented separate from the wharf and ware-house. For terms apply to

ANDREW SKINNER ENNALS,
Or THOMAS BRERETON.

*Philadelphia, May 25, 1774.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-street, next door to the London Coffee-House.

WANTED by a distiller of rum in this city, a partner with a capital equal to a large stock of every necessary utensil and convenience for carrying on the business extensively, and that would undertake the sales and collecting part of the concern only.

Wanted also, a brewer and maltster, who is capable of directing the business in all its branches: Such a person will meet with good encouragement to go to a neighbouring colony. Also wanted, an overseer for a farm in this province; a house and store for a dry goods merchant; and another house suitable for lodgings, in a centrical part of the city.

Places applied for by clerks to merchants and shop-keepers, waiting men to gentlemen, wet nurses and maids.

To be sold, the times of several servant women.

JAMES HUME, *Intelligencer and Broker.*

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN CUTHBERT, late of West Whiteland, in the county of Chester, deceased, are requested immediately to pay; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in the same, properly attested, and receive their money.

JOHN CUTHBERT, } Executors.
PERSIFOR FRAZER, }

WANTED,

To go to the WEST-INDIES,

TWO BRICK-MAKERS, who are well acquainted with every part of the business, as moulding, burning, &c. to whom good encouragement will be given on application to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

Or RENTED for a long term of years,

ABOUT four or five hundred acres, or a less quantity of land, in Virginia, near the great falls of Potowmack, where it is said may be very conveniently built a long range of mills, and other water works. Those who incline to purchase or rent the said land, may know the terms by applying or writing to the subscriber, living near the said Falls. BRYAN FAIRFAX.

THIS is to give notice to SAMUEL MAY, son of RALPH MAY, who lived in the county of Armagh, in Ireland, that his brother WILLIAM MAY is now in the township of Piles Grove, in Salem county, West-Jersey, and is very desirous of seeing him: He may direct a letter to the care of George Johnston, at the Old Ferry-house in Philadelphia.—If the said Samuel May should be dead, and any person will send a few lines directed as above, to inform the subscriber concerning him, it will be thankfully acknowledged.

WILLIAM MAY.

WANTED,

A GARDINER and his WIFE, to take care of a gentleman's garden, four miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Deerfield, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, on the 21st of this instant (May) in the morning, an indented servant boy named JOHN DOUGERTY, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, five feet two or three inches high, of a dark complexion, and short black hair; had on when he went away, an old felt hat, brown worsted jacket, an under lining striped ditto, coarse tow shirt, old leather breeches with white lining, a pair of new shoes and stockings; he has a fresh wound on the right side of his head occasioned by a fall from a waggon a few days before he went off; he is very much given to strong drink. Whoever takes up the said boy and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by me

JOHN BUCK.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 30th day of May instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Passyunk, on which Mrs. Elwes now resides, containing about 40 acres and 96 perches; bounded by lands late of Andrew Rambo, deceased, and others :---A certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Passyunk aforesaid, adjoining Penrose's land and the New Ferry Road, containing about 8 acres :---A certain tract or piece of woodland, situate in the township of Passyunk aforesaid, bounded by Passyunk road, and lands of Adam Eckart, and others :---A certain tract of improved meadow ground, situate in the township of Passyunk aforesaid, bounded by land late of Andrew Rambo, deceased, and others, containing about 4 acres :---And a certain tract of cripple marsh and flats, situate as aforesaid, adjoining to and between lands late of the said Rambo and the river Schuylkill, containing about 25 acres: Late the estate of Henry Elwes; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 31st of May instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Edward Barret in Southwark, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front, on Plumb-street aforesaid, 36 feet 10 inches, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris and others; subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the estate of Robert Conn; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Anthony Fortune, in Chesnut-street, two full equal and undivided fifth parts (the whole into five equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Chesnut-street aforesaid, and between Second and Third streets, containing in front, in the whole, 25 feet 9 inches, and in depth, 178 feet; bounded eastward with a lot formerly of William Maltby, now of Anthony Morris, southward with Chesnut-street aforesaid, westward with ground late of William Hudson, and northward with the back end of Market-street lots, or Elbow-lane; subject to a proportionable part of the Widow's dower therein; late the estate of William Clare; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, two certain messuages or tenements, together with a distillery and wharf, and all and singular the implements for the purpose of distilling, in the said distillery occupied, and lot or piece of ground, situate at Point-pleasant, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth about 200 feet, and in depth about 300 feet; bounded by ground late of William Masters, deceased, and others; late the estate of William Masters; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Front-street, between Walnut and Chesnut streets, now in the tenure of William Hussey, containing in breadth, on Front-street aforesaid, in the whole, 12 feet 9 inches; bounded by messuages now or late of Joseph Redman and Philip Syng, and by Water and Front-streets aforesaid; subject to the term of the natural life of a certain Capt. Thomas Bourne therein; late the estate of John Johnson, and Rebecca his wife; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

On Monday morning last, from the City-Tavern,

A LARGE thick headed Spanish Pointer Dog, with dark liver coloured ears, two large spots of the same colour on his back, and one at the setting of his tail; he was broke by the ear, and has been very tender of that ever since, and always carries his head lower on that side. Whoever brings the said Dog to the above place, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reasonable charges, and if stolen THREE POUNDS for apprehending the thief.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Iron-Works, situate on the north side of Deer creek, Harford county, Maryland, an English servant man named JOHN HOLLIS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, calls himself a stone mason by trade, but was whipper in Philadelphia gaol some time ago; had on when he went away, an old hat, old green coat, blue jacket and leather breeches, the rest of his clothes not known; said Hollis also stole a brown horse, about 8 or 9 years old, between 12 and 14 hands high, has one white foot on the off side, a natural pacer; he also stole a saddle nearly new, fretted a little on the pummel with a blue housing, double barr'd stirrup irons, one of the bars broke out of the off stirrup, and a single reigned bridle. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers the horse, saddle and bridle at the subscriber's Iron-Works, shall have the above reward, and an ENGLISH SHILLING for the man, paid by

JACOB GILES.

N. B. the above servant is the property of a certain Robert Montgomery, taylor, in Chester county.

AS the partnership between ANDREW CALDWELL and JOSEPH WILSON has been expired some time past, and as repeated sollicitations to those who are indebted to them by bond, note or book debt have been ineffectual, Andrew Caldwell will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into a lawyer's hands without distinction, if not discharged immediately without further notice.

Just imported by said ANDREW CALDWELL, and will be sold on the very lowest terms, sail canvas, No. 1 to 7; yard 3-8 cotton check, yard wide ditto, yard wide linen check, 7-8 cotton ditto, 3-4 linen checks and stripes, 10 and 11 nail ditto, cotton hollands No. 1 to 2, 6-4 bed bunts, window glass 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7; also a few barrels of choice Irish beef.

*New-York, April 25, 1774.*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

PATT. BRYAN (alias O'BRYAN) absented himself from the subscriber, on Sunday the 24th instant. He is an indented servant, born in Cork, from whence he came to this country last fall in the Needham, Capt. Cheevers; is about five feet four or five inches high, a smooth faced good looking lad, may be eighteen or twenty years old, short black hair curled, speaks a little on the native Irish accent, had on a light coloured cloth coat and vest, with plain yellow buttons, the under part of the sleeves of the coat of a different colour, being turned; brown worsted plush breeches, good shoes, pinchbeck buckles, a half-worn beaver hat bound with velvet: He also had with him, a blue broadcloth coat and vest, a grey surtout coat, two pair of white drilling breeches, some striped summer jackets, and several fine white shirts and stocks. As he hath been a very sober orderly boy, it is probable he hath been decoyed by some artful person, and having several acquaintance in Philadelphia and Baltimore, may be gone that way; as he can write pretty well, he may forge a pass or a receipt for his passage. Whoever will apprehend and return him to his master, or give information, if at a distance, will be entitled to the above reward, by JAMES CALDWELL in Philadelphia, or

WILLIAM NEILSON in New-York.

TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A VERY large assortment of German scythes, consisting of seven different marks and sizes; also a quantity of suitable whetstones; German straw knives and sickles; a variety of Dutch looking glasses; iron lamps; amber beads; best French white oil flints; Hessian blue; melting pots; gold and marble paper; best English hammered brass kettles; low priced silver watches; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. As said BENEZET is leaving off business, he is determined to sell the above goods on very low terms.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the LIFE and surprizing ADVENTURES of

MR. DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

Born deaf and dumb, who could both read and write, and by dint of genius could teach others deaf and dumb to do the same.

THIS BOOK shall be printed in large twelves, and to be neatly bound and lettered, price to subscribers One Dollar only, and that to be paid on delivery of the book. One to each dozen will be allowed to those who take in subscriptions, and deliver the books. Four beautiful copper-plates will embellish this book, one of which is a curious copper-plate with a grammar and syntax, shewing how the deaf and dumb may be methodically taught to read and write any language.

Of the goodness and antiquity of the name and family of this Gentleman, no one can question: he is a Campbell, and lineally descended from the house of Argyle in Scotland.

*Beyond the grave I see thy deathless fame,*
*The fair and young all singing Campbell's name.*

Among the many curious fragments of biography, none can afford a greater variety of incidents than the life of this Gentleman: it is accompanied with such diversity of circumstances, that it concerns and collects (as I may say) within itself, every station of life in the universe. Besides there is a demand in almost every page, that relates any new act of his, for the finest and closest disquisitions that learning can make upon human nature, to account how those acts could be done by him.

*Morals in every page where e'er they look*
*They find, divinely scattered thro' thy book.*

No sooner was this book promised by way of advertisement in London, but it was greedily coveted and greatly demanded by people of all ranks and stations of life, from the Prince to the Peasant and from the Peeress to the Waiting-woman; so that out of two numerous editions, not a single copy can be obtained, but what is in private hands. And as the promulgation of this American edition has met with such encouragement already, by the most distinguished patrons of literary taste, the same will soon be put in the press, and dispatched with all speed.

N. B. After the first day of August the price to all nominal or non-subscribers will be One Dollar and One-Third of a Dollar.—Subscriptions are received by Messrs. W. and T. BRADFORD and Mr J. DUNLAP, in Philadelphia.

*** The first volume of the American edition of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS is finished, and the undertaker requests the favour of those Gentlemen who live at a distance in the country, that they will please to send for their books. I am,

The Public's much obliged humble servant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Pitt, Joseph Cheesman, commander, from Lisbon and Falmouth,

LISBON WINE of an excellent quality, Lemons, Almonds, Walnuts, Figs, Oil, Corks, Brimstone, &c. to be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE near the DRAWBRIDGE.

NOW OPENING BY

RICHARD VAUX,

At his store in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

NEAVE, HARMAN AND LEWIS,

Have imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer from London,

A GENTEEL parcel of superfine BROAD-CLOTHS. They have also a large and general assortment of European and East-India GOODS.

STEPHEN COLLINS,

HAS just imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, an assortment of European and East-India GOODS, which he will sell on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, at his store in Second-street, opposite the English Church.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

And MOULD and DIPT

TALLOW CANDLES,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET.

MASON AND DORSEY,

In Water-street, a little below Walnut-street, have for SALE, the following GOODS, viz.

RUM and molasses, by the hogshead; loaf, lump, and Muscovado sugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, and rice; allspice, pepper, ginger, and mustard; mace, cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon; Weston and country made snuff; brimstone, allom, copperas, and salt-petre, by the keg, or otherwise; indigo, madder, logwood, redwood, and fustick; wrapping paper, cotton, bar lead, and shot; bar iron, of the best quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, steel. Also choice mackarel, and a quantity of excellent pork, with sundry other articles.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

DANIEL DUPUY,

In Second-street, four doors below the Friends Meeting-house, the following Articles, viz.

TEA-KETTLES, coffee-pots, waiters of different sizes, pint canns; table spoons, polished and burnished; cream jugs, plain, chased and fluted, very neat; pepper casters, sugar dishes, whistle and bells, punch strainers, punch ladles, soup ditto, a very neat assortment of single and double jointed sugar tongs, ditto spring tongs with and without joints, tea-spoons of various sorts; a great variety of new-fashioned pierced, carved and plain shoe, knee and stock buckles; silver pincushion, sciffars and watch chains; instrument cases; stone shoe, knee and stock-buckles, with small stones, very neat; neat garnet broaches set in gold, plain gold ditto polished, brown chrystal buttons set in gold, chrystal hair lockets set in gold, stone lockets for children set in gold, sprig hair pins, paste crosses; garnet, cluster and chrystal earrings set in gold; very neat twisted garnet rings, best paste broaches set in silver, money scales and weights, or weights without scales, coral beads, pistols with brass mounting, plated cutteau de chase with white and green handles, red Morocco belts, exceeding well polished silver spurs with swan necks, best plated spurs with swan necks, silver frames for spectacles, an assortment of shoe and knee-buckle chapes, &c. &c. &c.

THIS DAY is PUBLISHED, and ready for the SUBSCRIBERS,

THE FIRST VOLUME of the American Edition of the much admired Works of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, In IV vols. large Octavo, price 7s. each volume sewed in blue boards; or 9s. neatly bound and lettered. The second volume could not possibly be dispatched time enough to be delivered with the first, but will be finished in a few weeks; the third and fourth volumes will be put in the press immediately, and as soon as finished will be delivered together. The subscribers who live in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Jerseys, are desired to send for the first volume, or give orders to the Editor how they would have it sent.

As there are a few copies more than are yet subscribed for, those gentlemen who intend to encourage the same, will please to send their names to the editor, JOHN M'GIBBONS, at Mr. W. POLLARD's, Merchant, in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, or to any of the Printers, or Booksellers in Philadelphia.

* "There is no antient history extant, that relates any matter with so much particularity of circumstances, as JOSEPHUS does that of the Jewish Wars, especially the siege and destruction of Jerusalem; and that the providence of God may appear the more remarkable in this history, which is the only punctual one that hath been preserved down to us, of this great action; it will be worth our observation to consider, how remarkably this person was preserved for the writing of this history."

* *Tillotson's, vol. 12th, Sermon 140th.*

*From the* LONDON GAZETTEER, *of April 2.*

THE diſputes between Great Britain, as mother, and her colonies, as offſpring, have now arrived to a moſt critical, delicate, and important criſis. To judge of either, to draw the line of rectitude between both, or to fix with any degree of certainty upon a true political medium, that may reſtore the one to maternal affection, and the other to filial duty, is a taſk that certainly requires very great abilities, an extenſive knowledge of the joint and ſeparate intereſts of both, the keeneſt penetration, and I may add, the ſtricteſt impartiality. Being convinced of this, Mr. Printer, it is not without indignation that I perceive all the public prints are daily crammed with abſurdities on ſuch a ſubject, as there can be nothing more mortifying to a thinking mind than to ſee the maudlin catchpenny ſcribblers of an hour, hacking, mangling, murdering every idea retained by men of common ſenſe or common honeſty. To prognoſticate effects from cauſes that do not, nor ever did exiſt; to draw concluſions from premiſes as void of truth and reaſon as the whipt ſyllabub of their own brain; and to catch the futile, momentary approbation of creatures as ill-informed as themſelves, is the only merit, yea the pride and exultation, of theſe reptiles. Any attempt to pervade that maſs of lies, miſrepreſentations, and illiberal abuſe, which has been raiſed on the occaſion of our unhappy diſputes, or to enter into any refutation in detail, would be an endleſs, and, I am afraid, a very uſeleſs taſk. Fools will always abide by the deciſions of ignorance, if once adopted, through obſtinacy; wiſe men, when in doubt on ſerious points, look not to a news-paper for information. If, however, any of the ſcribblers are yet corrigible, or any of the talkers can bear a pauſe of a few minutes, I would earneſtly recommend the following queries to their moſt ſerious attention; and until they can honeſtly and without ſelf-conceit anſwer them all in the affirmative, refrain from oppreſſing his Majeſty's ſubjects by vague, extraneous, and ridiculous opinions, on a ſubject much out of their reach.

1. Conſidering Great Britain and the colonies as the two parties, am I intimately acquainted with the conſtitution, the laws, and intereſts of theſe parties, conſidered both in their united and ſeparate ſtate, as forming the great whole of a vaſt empire, yet enjoying laws, cuſtoms, rights, and privileges, local, ſeparate, and peculiar to each?

2d. Have I with care and impartiality peruſed the moſt authentic accounts of the firſt ſettlement, riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſituation of the different colonies, ſo as to judge what ſhare of their ſucceſs may be juſtly attributed to the indefatigable induſtry, the ſteady perſeverance and patient ſufferance of the greateſt hardſhips on the ſide of the children, and what we may aſcribe to the foſtering indulgence, aſſiſtance, and protection of the mother?

3d. Am I well acquainted with the different charters of theſe colonies, their original compacts with the mother country, and with the ſundry acts of parliament ſince paſt, which any way relate to them, ſo as to judge of any future law, whether it is repugnant to, or compatible with, theſe former laws and charters?

4th. Am I able to determine by theſe laws and charters, whether an inhabitant of the colonies is entitled to the privileges of a Britiſh ſubject or not?

5th. If not, can I inform the world in what claſs of beings he ought properly to be ranked? Or can I chalk out the preciſe line where his freedom ceaſes, where his privileges diſcontinue their operation, and where dependance and ſubmiſſion muſt take place? For if he is not entirely a ſlave, he muſt be a compoſition of freedom and dependency; and in that caſe dependence muſt commence at ſome certain barrier, which freedom cannot paſs.

6th. Am I intimately acquainted with the commerce of the mother country and her children; not only that between themſelves, but with other countries? Do I know the value and ſpecies of the Britiſh exportation to the colonies? Am I acquainted with the particular commodities that form the returns, their quantity, their value, and the immenſe advantage accruing to Britain from freight, inſurance, commiſſion, brokerage, and a hundred other charges?

7th. Have I found out by any authentic, undoubted and unſuſpected accounts, either from hiſtory, travels, or any other channel of information (our journals of ſcandal here accepted) that the coloniſts were ever diſaffected, diſloyal, impatient of regal reſtraint, or backward in ſubmitting to every thing that has been reaſonably and lawfully demanded of them?

8th. Do I know the many preclufive reſtrictions in favour of Britain, which clog almoſt every article of their commerce?

9th. Am I acquainted with the expences of their internal government, the taxes they pay to its ſupport, and how far theſe bear a proportion to the ſame in Britain?

10th. If I have been ſo ingenious as to find out that the parliament of England have a *right* to tax them without their own conſent, or that of repreſentatives, can I tell if this *right* is limited or diſcretionary, bounded by any ſalutary reſtriction, or left open to all the wanton extortions of power, avarice, and tyranny? In the former caſe where lies the *ne plus ultra?* in the latter, where lies honour, humanity, and juſtice?

When any of your laborious writers about it and about it ſhall let me know that they can with truth put the little monoſyllable *yes* to each of the above queries, I have half a hundred more at their ſervice; and to thoſe who have modeſty enough to find themſelves deficient, I beg leave to recommend my motto *Ne ſutor ultra Crepidam.*

PETERSBURGH, *March* 8.

ON Sunday laſt in the evening the nuptials of the Duke of Courland with the Princeſs Youſſoupow were performed in the Imperial Chapel, and this evening his Highneſs gives a magnificent ball and ſupper.

*Rome, March* 9. The Ambaſſador from the Republic of Venice, on Friday laſt, ſent a meſſenger extraordinary to the Senate with ſome letters which he had received from the Venetian army at Corfou.

*Madrid, March* 15. They write from Cadiz, that the frigate la Sainta Roſalia, commanded by Don Juan de Langora, is fitting out there; and ſaid to be deſtined for a voyage round Cape Horn, to try to make ſome diſcoveries in the South-Sea, and afterwards to proceed to the iſlands lately viſited by the French and Engliſh. The court hath permitted the Sieur Langora, to nominate his own officers and to chooſe his ſhip.

LONDON, *April* 4.

*Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated March* 13.

"Laſt Friday morning arrived here, the common courier from Conſtantinople: the advices he brought from that quarter are not yet publicly known, as he was not admitted to appear, nor to ſpeak to any body until his diſpatches were peruſed and forwarded to different courts. The private letters which he brought with him for ſeveral merchants of this place, from their correſpondents at Conſtantinople, are ſtopped, and will not be delivered till Friday next; nay, even the diſpatches which he brought for ſeveral foreign miniſters ſhared the ſame fate; but on particular and repeated requeſt of ſome foreign miniſters, they obtained leave to have their diſpatches delivered to-morrow; a circumſtance which is not leſs ſuſpicious than remarkable."

*April* 6. They write from Stockholm, that within theſe three months their army has been augmented by 20,000 men, and about 25 large ſhips of war are upon the ſtocks, and nearly finiſhed.

By private letters from Holland we learn, that the States General have it in contemplation ſhortly to put their marine upon a more reſpectable footing than it has been ſince the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

*April* 7. Adminiſtration, it is ſaid, have relaxed in their propoſed meaſures towards the Boſtonians, and it is now whiſpered that the regulating bill will be withdrawn, if they pay obedience to the Boſton Port Bill, and the latter be likewiſe never enforced on certain implied conditions.

Beſides the accounts received from the South of France relative to the naval armament ſitting out at Toulon, we learn that the French are extremely buſy in building and repairing ſhips of war at Breſt, Rochford, and Rochelle; two new ſhips of 80 guns, and three of ſeventy four, being ſo forward as to be expected to be launched at the former port in the courſe of the enſuing autumn.

*April* 8. A correſpondent ſays, ſhould France and Spain find ſeamen ſufficient to man their reſpective navies, Great-Britain, ſhould a rupture take place, would find herſelf in a very critical ſituation; as taking her ſtrength, according to Capt. Phipps's account, it will not amount to more than 80 men of war of the line, at the concluſion of the current year; whereas France and Spain, united, have at leaſt 110 men of war of the line for actual ſervice at their reſpective ſtations, or ready to proceed to ſea at three months warning.

A Correſpondent remarks, that the crude ill digeſted opinions of theſe theoretical writers who have for ſome weeks paſt made the preſs ſweat again on American affairs, brings into his recollection the well known ſtory of Turenne and his brother officer: "Here, Sir (ſays the latter) you may paſs the river (pointing to a certain ſpot in a chart which he held in his hand) "Very true (replied Turenne) if your finger was a bridge." So reaſon all the garretteers and miniſterial tools, in the public prints. One genius aſſerts, that America is repreſented in England, as it was conquered in Germany. Another talks of the ſupremacy of the ſtate, as if he had been documented in the inmoſt ſecrets of the conclave and the rights of the ſovereign Pontiff; a third talks of the ingratitude; a fourth, of the cowardice; a fifth, of the temerity; a ſixth, of the power; a ſeventh, of the weakneſs, &c. of the rebellious, fanatical, hypocritical, Americans. Theſe are but a ſhort ſketch of the rights of the Mother Country, and the offences of her rebellious children. What, then, are the preſcriptions of thoſe ill informed, meddling, political quacks? Tax them, ſhut them out from the ocean, put them under military execution. Will this anſwer the ends propoſed? No! no! whatever ends the Legiſlature intend to eſtabliſh in that country, it muſt, at leaſt, bear the external appearance of that conſtitution from which it is ſuppoſed to originate. Be the the Adminiſtration what it may, let the Americans be plundered and oppreſſed to the utmoſt extent that art and villainy can deviſe; this plunder, and this oppreſſion, to procure ſubmiſſion, muſt be executed under the ſhadowy forms of the Conſtitution, and in the pretended exerciſe of protecting the long departed rights of Engliſhmen—the Americans muſt ſtill retain the name of Freemen, though they be actually as arrant ſlaves as the majority of thoſe who would now endeavour to make them ſo.

A correſpondent remarks, that the preamble of the Boſton Port bill ſuppoſes the moſt extraordinary ſuppoſition that ever entered into the contemplation of a deliberative body, by taking it for granted that no other method of putting a ſtop to the diſturbances and commotions at Boſton remained, but to prevent goods, merchandize, and wares, being landed there, or ſhipped from thence. One of the enacting clauſes, no leſs curious than the preamble, ſubjects the unfortunate to heavy and ſevere penalties, for not in ſome inſtances reverſing the general order of nature, by commanding the winds, the water and the weather; and another of the ſame impreſſion has transferred the *omnipotence* of Parliament, and lodged it in the firſt magiſtrate, empowering him to create and appoint *any* number of officers he pleaſes, for the collection of the parliamentary revenues; that is to ſay, ten, a hundred thouſand, or a million.

A great deal has been ſaid to prove the political ſupremacy of the Mother Country over the Colonies, but ſcarcely a ſyllable to ſhew that in the execution of the power ſo juſtly contended for, it ſhould be preciſely and ſpecifically reſtrained to certain modes of acting for the good of the whole, as well as its ſeveral conſtituent parts.

*April* 9. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the India-Houſe, with an account of the plague which rages at Perſia, by which one million of people have died; as likewiſe two hundred thouſand at Boſon.

ST. GEORGE'S, *in Grenada, March* 26.

A number of the moſt conſiderable factors, merchants and traders in Barbadoes, lately entered into an agreement not to ſell or receive bills of exchange on London, at more than 30 per cent, nor to buy or receive for debt, any rum at a greater price than 22 pence per gallon, which, at the above exchange makes about two ſhillings and three pence, Grenada currency.

Letters received this morning from Tobago, mention, that the inſurrection among the ſlaves in that iſland, was entirely ſuppreſſed; almoſt all of them having been killed or taken, or had ſurrendered.

St. JOHN'S, *in Antigua, April* 6.

On Saturday night laſt, we had ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake and about two o'clock on Sunday morning, were felt two ſmart ſhocks, the vibrations of which laſted for ſeveral ſeconds, but no harm was ſuſtained by either.

*April* 13. The petition of the council and aſſembly of this iſland for making St. John's and Parham free ports, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons on the 18th of February laſt, and ordered to lie upon the table.

*Extract of a Letter from St. Vincents, March* 15.

"The General has been here ſome time, and by his orders, the Carrib huts on the land ceded to us by the late peace, have been burnt and deſtroyed. They are allowed two months to take their crop off, when they totally evacuate that part of the iſland and retire to Grand Sable, from whence the troops are to withdraw. I imagine it will not be long before the land is ſold, as it is already ſurveyed; and, I dare ſay will ſell at an extraordinary price, on account of its goodneſs, in ſhort the people ſeem determited to have it at any rate.

"We have certatn account of the petition of the officers of the army who were on the expedition ſucceeding, and are ſure of having ſome of the lands granted them."

ROSEAU, *in Dominica April* 9.

We hear that Colonel Thomas Shirely, late governor of the Bahama iſlands, is appointed governor of Dominica.

NEWBERN, *in North-Carolina, April* 8.

On the firſt inſtant, at night, came on here a ſevere gale of wind at E. N. E. which ſoon ſhifted to W. N. W. and has done conſiderable damage at Ocracock bar. Fifteen ſail of veſſels were drove on ſhore, a brig which put in in diſtreſs, from Maryland, Capt. Waugh, loaded with flaxſeed, wheat, and flour, is entirely loſt. A brig from St. Euſtatia, Capt. Walton, veſſel and cargo loſt. Two Schooners, names unknown, aſhore, and full of water.

CHARLESTOWN, *in South-Carolina, May* 13.

Thomas Fee, who murdered the Creek Indian named the Mad Turkey, at Auguſta, for the apprehending of whom conſiderable rewards were offered by the Governor of Georgia, the Lieutenant-Governor, of this province, and the Superintendant of Indian affairs, was taken up and committed to the goal at Ninety-Six; and on Saturday April 30th, a number of armed men came to the goal and demanded the keys of the goaler, threatning him with inſtant death if he did not comply with their commands, but he abſolutely refuſing to give up the keys, they broke open the doors of the goal, took out Thomas Fee, freed him from his irons, mounted him on a horſe and carried him clear off. We are ſorry to learn that this daring breach of the laws meets with the approbation of many people in that part of the country, notwithſtanding the very fatal conſequences which, in all probability, will reſult from it.

BOSTON, *May* 16.

On Friday laſt there was a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, legally warned and aſſembled in Faneuil-Hall, to conſider an *Edict* lately paſſed by the Britiſh parliament ſhutting up the harbour and otherwiſe puniſhing the inhabitants, and to determine upon proper meaſures to be taby the town thereon.

After making choice of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS moderator of the meeting, the edict was diſtinctly read by the clerk; and the nature and tendency as well as the *deſign* of it being explained in the obſervations of ſeveral gentlemen upon it, the town came into the following vote. Nem. Con. [*Inſerted in our laſt paper.*]

Then it was moved for conſideration, what meaſures were proper for the town to take on the preſent emergency; whereupon ſeveral judicious, ſpirited and manly propoſals were made; which being debated with candour, moderation and firmneſs of mind becoming a people reſolved to preſerve their liberty, it was voted that the *Moderator* with *John Rowe*, Eſq; Mr. *Thomas Boyſton*, *William Phillips*, Eſq; Doctor *Joſeph Warren*, *John Adams*, Eſq; *Joſiah Quincy*, Eſq; *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Mr. *Henderſon Inches*, Mr. *William Mollineux*, and Mr. *Nathaniel Appleton*, be a committee to take the ſeveral propoſals that have been, and others that may be made, into conſideration, and report to the town as ſoon as may be.

After which the town made choice of Mr. *Oliver Wendell*, *Iſaac Smith*, Mr. *William Dennie*, Mr. *William Powell*, and Mr. *John Pitts* to repair immediately to the towns of *Salem* and *Marblehead*, to communicate the ſentiments of this Metropolis to the gentlemen there, conſult with them, and make report to the adjournment.

Then the meeting was adjourned till Wedneſday next at ten of the clock in the Forenoon. The meeting was opened with an excellent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Couper.

A correſpondent obſerves that there was never more unanimity than appeared in Faneuil Hall laſt Friday; and he adds, that it was as perfect as human ſociety can admit of.

It is an inexpreſſible grief that Mr. Hancock's ill ſtate of health would not permit his attendance in Faneuil Hall on Friday laſt. We pray God he may be able to attend the General Aſſembly at the approaching ſeſſion.

By letters from Marblehead and Salem, we are aſſured that a number of the capital merchants in thoſe towns are reſolved to haul up their veſſels till the harbour of Boſton ſhall be free.

The patriotic merchants of Newberry port have exhibited a noble exemple in the following ſpirited reſolution, viz.

"That we will, in caſe the other provinces on the continent ſhall join the meaſure, or even if all the other ſea port towns in this province will come into it, lay up all our veſſels (as they come in) after the 14th of June next; and that we will neither import or export any one article of merchandize or produce to the ſouthward of South Carolina, more eſpecially that we will break off all trade to and from the Weſt-Indies, or any part of Great-Britain or Ireland, and that this reſolution we will continue in till the town and port of Boſton is again open and free to go in and out of, or till the diſputes between this continent and Great-Britain are ſettled upon ſuch a baſis as that we and our children may enjoy all thoſe privileges we are contending, and reaſonable men ought to contend for!

*May* 19. It is ſaid Col. Leiſlie is to be Lieutenant Governor of this province.

The four regiments expected, are, it is ſaid, to be quartered at Caſtle William, Salem, and Marblehead.

Several capital towns, in and near this province, are determined to ſtand by their brethren in Boſton.

Letters from London adviſe that the Hon. John Adams, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, and Dr. Warren are choſen members of the ſociety of the Bill of Rights, London.

It is reported that a tea ſhip from London to Halifax, was loſt on the iſle of Sable, and every ſoul periſhed.

We hear that the town of Salem, in a remarkable full meeting, have unanimouſly reſolved to concur with the town of Boſton.

Alſo that the colony of Connecticut are determined to ſtand by their brethren in Boſton—It is reported that the aſſembly poſtponing all other buſineſs, have taken this matter into conſideration—and it is ſaid propoſals are made for raiſing 20,000 pound there for the relief of the diſtreſſed in Boſton—one gentleman of that colony has offered to ſend a ſloop load of wheat gratis.

On Tueſday the 17th his Excellency General Gage, landed at the long wharf, where ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and many of the principal gentlemen of the town, together with the Cadet's Company under arms, waited his arrival, and eſcorted him to the Council Chamber. The troop of Horſe, the Company of Artillery, the company of Grenadiers, and the ſeveral companies of militia under arms, ſaluted him as he paſſed. His commiſſion was read, and after the uſual ceremonies he was ſworn in Governor and Vice Admiral of the Province. His proclamation for continuing all officers, &c. in their place till further orders, was then read by the high Sheriff, which was anſwered by three huzzas, firing the cannon from the battery and artillery company, and 3 vollies of ſmall arms. After receiving the complements, &c. and reviewing the militia, he was eſcorted to Faneuil-Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided at the expence of the province. After dinner, and drinking ſeveral loyal toaſts, his Excellency went to the Province-Houſe, where we hear he is to reſide—a few days at leaſt.

On Wedneſday the freeholders and other inhabitants met at Faneuil-Hall, and the committee that had been appointed to receive and conſider the propoſals for the ſupport and employment of ſuch as will be ſufferers by the *cruel* edict of the Britiſh Parliament, reported that ſeveral judicious propoſals had been made, and that they conceive ways and means may be found for the relief of ſuch inhabitants in time of diſtreſs.—They recommend patience, fortitude, and a truſt in God; deſire further time to make a report, and expect encouraging news from the ſiſter colonies. Previous to the adjournment, the town thought it their duty to paſs the following votes, viz. 1ſt, that the trade of the town of Boſton has been one eſſential link in that vaſt chain of commerce, which, in the courſe of a few ages, has raiſed New-England to be what it is, the ſouthern provinces to be what they are, the Weſt-Indies to their wealth, and the Britiſh empire to that height of opulence at which it now ſtands. 2d. that the impolicy, &c. of the act aforeſaid, exceed our powers of expreſſion, and therefore we leave it to the cenſure of others, and appeal to God and the world.

The town of Providence have voted, that they conſider themſelves, and all the colonies as equally ſufferers with Boſton, and will act accordingly, with the greateſt firmneſs, as ſoon as a plan ſhall be agreed on.——They propoſe an entire ſtoppage of all trade with Great-Britain, Ireland, the Weſt-Indies, and Africa.

AMERICANS!

TYRANNY without a covering now ſtares you all in the face!—Without the leaſt ſhadow of juſtice your eſtates, your ſacred liberties, are demanded by the voice of cannon, and with the ſword pointed at your breaſts!—You muſt ALL unite to guard your rights, or you will ALL be ſlaves!—It is not the rights of Boſton only, but of ALL AMERICA which are now ſtruck at!—Not the merchant only but the farmer, and every order of men who inhabit this noble continent. I can ſee contained in this infernal plan of tyranny, *ſtamp acts*,—*land taxes*,—*revenue acts* without number—and *all* the *evils* and *calamities* that wicked ſpirits ever invented, or human beings ever ſuffered ſince the curſe of tyranny has ravaged the world!—!—!—! O *Brothers!* let our hearts be knit together ſtronger than death—our intereſt is

one, if we lose our liberties our fortunes are no more—we are equally miserable—every species of cruelty and insult in one black cloud now hang over our heads! *Brothers!* shall we despair amidst the rattling chains which are formed to bind us hand and feet, God forbid! Let every breast swell with disdain at the impious thought. Our enemies have invaded the sacred rights of nature, therefore let us defend them so long as we have life, and I believe that the great God who gave them to us will look down with gracious approbation, and give us and our children cause to rejoice in his salvation. We must instantly break off all commerce with that country which is now forging chains for us—banish all luxury and return to the frugality of our venerable forefathers—then Britain will soon feel the evil of her injustice, and be forced to restore our rights in full measure. This plan is easily executed and will insure success—but if it were possible for this measure to fail, we can do that which *will not*.——

*Brothers!* Let us think of our heroic ancestors who fought and bled and died for this country—Let us think of our aged fathers and mothers—think of our wives and children—Let us look forward to posterity, and kindle with the complicated idea of our important duty in this great day of contest. AN AMERICAN.

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NEW-YORK, *May* 26.

Since the meeting at the Coffee-House on Thursday last the merchants and mechanicks, who were opposed to the Committee of Correspondence consisting of fifty one persons, have for the salutary purpose of union among ourselves, agreed to that number; and that the following gentlemen be the committee for this city, viz. John Alsop. William Bayard. Theophylact Bache. Peter V. B. Livingston. Isaac Sears. David Johnston. Charles M'Evers. Charles Nicholl. Alexander M'Dougall. Capt. Thomas Randall. John Moore. Isaac Low. Leonard Lispenard. Jacobus Van Zandt. James Duane. Edward Laight. Thomas Pearsall. Elias Desbrosses. William Walton. Richard Yates. John De Lancey. Miles Sherbrook. John Thurman. John Broome. John Jay. Benjamin Booth. Joseph Hallet. Charles Shaw. Alexander Wallace. James Jauncey. Gabriel H. Ludlow. Nicholas Hoftman. Abraham Walton. Gerardus Duyckinck. Peter Van Schaak. Henry Remsen. Hamilton Young. George Bowne. Peter T. Curtenius. Peter Goelet. Abraham Brasher. Abraham P. Lott. David Van Horne. Gerardus W. Beekman. Abraham Duyree. Joseph Bull. William M'Adam. Richard Sharpe. Thomas Marston. Francis Lewis, added, nem. con. May 19th.

At 10 A. M. on Monday last they met at the Coffee-House and after appointing a Chairman, Secretary and Door-Keeper, and agreeing upon sundry regulations for their government; the letters from Boston and Philadelphia were read, and a committee appointed to draw and report a draught of an answer to the first at 8 P. M. to which the Grand Committee were then adjourned.

At 8. P. M. the grand committee met according to adjournment, and the committee appointed to draw the answer to the Boston letters, reported a draught, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed and forwarded with the utmost dispatch; on Tuesday it was delivered to Mr. Paul Revere, the express from Boston, who immediately set out on his return. A copy of it was ordered to be transmitted by the Chairman, to the Committee of Correspondence for the city of Philadelphia.

We are informed this letter proposes to the people of Boston, that a congress of the colonies should be convoked without delay, to direct and determine the measure to be pursued for the relief of the town of Boston, and the redress of all the American grievances.

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PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30.

It having been suggested that the first day of June, which will be so distinguished an æra in the American history, when the Boston Port bill is to take effect, should have some particular notice taken of it: A number of persons composed of the members of all societies in this city, met, and unanimously agreed that it would be proper to express their sympathy for their brethren at Boston, by suspending all business on that day—Such a pause is intended not only to shew the real concern we feel for the distresses of our brethren, and fellow subjects, but to give an opportunity of seriously reflecting on our own dangers, and the precarious tenure of our most valuable rights.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Glasgow to his friend in this city, March* 14, 1774.

"The distress of the common people here is deeper and more general than you can imagine. There is an almost total stagnation in our manufactures, and grain is dear; many hundreds of labourers and mechanics, especially weavers in this neighbourhood have lately indented and gone to America, to be employed in the work of that country for full four years. If any of your colonies desire to set up manufactures of linen, of stamping, &c. they have now an opportunity as favourable as they could wish for; they may immediately get from this country plenty of workmen as well skilled in these manufactures as any they will leave behind. But I hear it is affirmed by many, that poor people in general are like to be as unhappy in America as at home.

"Some of our half politicians were so far left to themselves, that they wrote lately to a Secretary of state with the view of stopping emigrations to America by some coersive acts. Letters were wrote by Sheriffs to the Highland ministers desiring them to make up lists of all who had emigrated from their respective parishes, for two years past. The Highland clergy, some of them at least, were alarmed, imagining there was some design to make them tools of oppression and tyranny. The aim is silly beyond measure, for if such an act was made it would have just the contrary effect to what was intended by it.

Capt. Forrest from Hispaniola, on the 24th instant, off Chingoteague, spoke Capt. Moore, from this port for Charlestown, out one day, all well.

On Thursday last was married, EDWARD TILGHMAN, Esq; of this city, to Miss CHEW, daughter of the Hon. BENJAMIN CHEW, Esq; also of this city.

On the 23d inst. died at Wilmington, in Newcastle County, in the 65th year of his age, after a short illness of ten days, EDWARD DAWES, Esq; a gentleman who supported a fair character, and filled the office of Burgess for a number of years, with reputation.—And on the 24th his remains were decently interred in the Friends burying-ground, attended by the principal part of the most respectable inhabitants.

ERRATA.—In the list of prizes in the Postscript, for No. 4893 read 4890; for 4890 read 4891; for 5990 read 5890; for 00 read 5900.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Lovely Lass, J. Peters, Jamaica.
Sloop Two Brothers, B. Burgis, St. Kitts.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Lisbon.
Brig Delaware, T. Crippen, Jamaica.
Sch. Tryal, D. Harrow, St. Eustatia.
Brig Swift, S. Davison, Hispaniola.
Snow John and William, W. Pillow, Montserrat.
Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenadoes.
Sch. Crosby, J. Bryan, Anguilla.
Sch. Elizabeth, S. Glover, Antigua.
Brig Nancy, J. Hanse, Jamaica.
Ship Chester, D. Campbell, St. Eustatia.
Brig Cornelia, J. Foster, Hispaniola.
Ship Prosperity, W. M'Culloch, Newcastle on Del.
Ship Nancy, J. Brown, Piscataqua.
Sch. Sally, J. White, North-Carolina.
Sloop Polly, W. Shine, North-Carolina.
Brig Mercury, J. Trimingham, Turks-Island.
Sloop Tristram, J. Robinson, North-Carolina.
Sloop Free Mason, J. Proby, North-Carolina.
Sch. Sally, J. Alligood, Virginia.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, J. Watson, Virginia.
Brig Neptune, J. Butcher, New-York.
Sloop Betsey, E. Chappell, New-London.
Sch. John, N. Butterfield, New-Providence.
Ship Diana, J. Denniston, Glasgow.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Newfoundland.
Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Bristol.
Brig Dolphin, R. Walker, Falmouth.
Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Alexandria.
Brig Betsy, S. Savadge, Jamaica.
Brig Lovely Lass, J. Peter, Jamaica.
Sch. Industry, T. Seal, Casco Bay.
Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, North-Carolina.
Sloop Polly, W. Shines, North-Carolina.
Sloop Hope, N. Vallance, Isaquibo.

CLEARED.

Sch. Betsy, T. Townsend, Maryland.
Ship Concord, J. Volans, Bristol.
Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Eustatia.
Sch. Polly, C. Joyne, Virginia.
Sloop Mulberry, W. Bennet, Virginia.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Madeira.
Sloop Philadelphia Packet, M. Rowan, N. Carolina
Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna.
Schooner Sally, J. White, North-Carolina.
Sloop Friendship, V. Clark, Barbados.
Brig Princess of Orange, H. Norris, Lisbon.
Brig Diana, J. Denniston, New-York.
Sloop Sally, W. Martin, East-Florida.
Sloop Peggy, J. Watson, Virginia.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Brig Polly's Desire, J. Clark, Grenadoes.
Sloop Betsy, E. Chappell, New-London.
Snow St. Charles, A. Russell, Barbados.
Sloop Tristram, J. Robinson, North Carolina.
Sch. Nelly, J. Scott, Dominica.

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## LETTER I.

### To the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

DIVINE Providence has been pleased to place us in this age and country under such circumstances as to be reduced to the necessity of chusing one of these conditions---either to submit to the dominion of others, holding our lives, liberties, and properties, by the *precarious tenure* of their will---or to exert that understanding, resolution and power, with which Heaven has favoured us, in striving to maintain our rank in the class of freemen.

The importance of these objects is so immensely great, and the treatment of one of these colonies so extremely alarming, as to call for your most earnest and immediate consideration.

The subject of the present dispute between Great-Britain and us is so generally understood, that to enlarge upon it is needless. We know the *Extent* of her claims. We begin to feel the *Enforcement* of those claims. We may foresee the consequences of them; for reason, teaching us to infer actions from principles, and events from examples, should convince us what a perfection of servitude is to be fixed on us and our posterity. I call it perfection---because the wit of man, it is apprehended, cannot devise a plan of domination more compleatly tending to bear down the governed into the lowest and meanest state in society, than that now meditated, avowed, and in part executed on this continent.

If this system becomes established, it may, with truth, be said of the inhabitants of these colonies, "that they hold their lives, liberties, and properties, by the precarious tenure of the will of others.." *

Allowing the danger to be real---At the prospect of so abject and so lasting a subjection, what must be the sentiments of judicious and virtuous Americans? They will quickly determine whether the first part of the alternative should be adopted.

Here arguments would be absurd. Not more ridiculous would be an attempt to prove vice preferable to virtue---the climate of St. Vincent more pleasant than that of Pennsylvania---the natives of Indostan under the government of the East-India Company, as happy as English Freeholders---or the inhabitants of Great Britain more loyal subjects than those of the colonies.

* "*Non nobis nati sumus. It is for our posterity we desire to provide--- that they may not be in worse case than villians: For a* FREE MAN *to be* TENANT AT WILL *for his* LIBERTY! *I will not agree to it. It is a tenure not to be found in all* Littleton." *Speech of Sir Edward Cooke, Lord Chief Justice. Parliamentary History, Vol.* 8, *Page* 61.

That liberty is inestimable---and should, if possible, be preserved---you *know*. To pretend to convince you of the truth of the former proposition, or of the duty of the latter, would be to insult you.

You must be, you are resolved to observe the propereſt conduct for securing your best and dearest interests. What *that* may be deserves---demands---your closest attention---your calmest deliberation.

On this head I venture to submit some observations to your consideration. I am, by every tye of interest and duty, an American; and unless my heart deceives me, I am an American in affection. My fortunes, hopes, and wishes, are bound up in your prosperity. With my countrymen I must mourn or rejoice; and, therefore, though I am perfectly sensible I cannot present to them reflections arising from great abilities, or extensive learning, and adorned by elegance of composition, yet I trust they will lend a careful and candid attention to plain thoughts, dictated by honest intentions, and a participation of afflictions. Aiming solely at your welfare, and not at the trifling reputation of a writer, far be from me the overweening presumption, that my opinions are free from error. Conscious of my frailties, I desire those opinions to be severely examined. The correction of them will confer a real obligation upon me, if it serves my country; and happy shall I esteem myself, if the detection of my mistakes shall open to you a clear view of the most expedient measures to be pursued.

There are some men who say, that the late Act of Parliament, abolishing the privileges of the port of Boston, was occasioned by the particular imprudence of the inhabitants, and in no manner concerns the other colonies.

To form a true judgment on this point, it will be proper to take a short review of some other transactions.

Great-Britain, triumphant by your assistance in the late war, found, at the conclusion of it, by a peace hastily bestowed on her haughty and hereditary foes, her dominions enlarged---her fleets formidable---her armies disciplined---her trade flourishing---her enemies intimidated and exhausted---her colonies thriving, affectionate and dutiful.

The cup of prosperity, large and full, courted her lips. Deep she drank of the enchanted beverage, as if the vessel, like the cruise of *Sarepta's* widow, could not fail. After a short, but feverish repose, she roused herself, may I say---as one of *Homer*'s giants---a race---

"By whom no statutes and no rights were known."

to injure those who never injured her. She had conqured her *enemies*. *That* other kingdoms had done. Should no exploits of a more transcendent energy illustrate the annals of GEORGE the third? No atchievements so shockingly great and advantageous, that even the pensioned historians of the animated Æra must weep in traceing them, and blush in reciting them? Luckily for her fame---*perhaps for her profit*---the near sighted policy and low spirited humanity of every state, in every period, had left untouched, for her, the novel glory of conquering *Friends---Children---Flesh of her Flesh*, and *Bone of her Bone*, unstained by any former reproach---resting in a perfect tranquillity, acknowledged loyalty, and actual obedience to every kind of authority hitherto exercised by her over them---perpetually pouring into her lap those fruits of their labour and industry, which she would permit them to collect from the different parts of the world---proud of their connection with her---confiding in her---loving---revering---almost adoring her---and ready and willing, as they ever had been, to spend their treasure and their blood at her request---in her cause.

† "Parcere *Superbis*, et debellare *Subjectos*," was a thought that had escaped the sagacity of statesmen, and even the fancy of poets. The subtilty of *Machiavel*'s Italian brain had missed it---and no Bœotian had blundered upon it.

The temptation was too great to be resisted---The parent resolved to *seize that treasure*, and, if not tamely resigned, to spill that blood herself. ‡ "O *sapiens* et *beata* Regina."

The greatest § ministers, who had heretofore conducted her affairs, had discovered and declared that we were continually toiling for her benefit---that she was sure of receiving, in the course of commerce, all those emoluments of our labour, which reason could require---and tenderly cherished and supported us. Notions too dull! and advantages too just! to merit the slightest regard from his present Majesty's enlightened and magnanimous counsellors.

"They lavish gold out of the bag, and weigh silver in the balance---they fall down, yea, they worship (them)---remember this, and shew yourselves men." *Isaiah*, Ch. xlvi.

P. P.

† "*To spare the proud, and to subdue the subject.*"

‡ "O wise *and* happy *Queen.*"

§ "*Sir* Robert Walpole, *and every other minister to whom the project of taxing the Colonies was mentioned, rejected it.*

"*When I had the honour of serving his Majesty, I availed myself of the means of information, which I derived from my office.* I speak, therefore, from knowledge. *My materials were good. I was at pains to* collect, *to* digest, *to* consider *them*; *and I* will be bold to affirm, *that the profit of* Great-Britain *from the trade of the Colonies, through all its branches, is* two millions a year. This *is the fund that carried you triumphantly through the last war. The estates that were rented at two thousand pounds a year, three-score years ago, are three thousand pounds at present. Those estates sold then from fifteen to eighteen years purchase; the same may now be sold for thirty.* You owe this to America. This is the price that America pays you for her protection. *I dare not say how much higher these profits may be augmented---Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the House what is really my opinion; it is, that the* Stamp-Act *be repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately. That the reason for the repeal be assigned, because it was founded on an* erroneous principle." *Mr.* PITT's *Speech.*

*All the most distinguished writers on the trade of* Great-Britain, *previous to the present reign, held a language entirely agreeing with Mr.* Pitt's *sentiments. See Davenant, Child, Tucker, Beawes, Postlethwaite. &c.*

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 7th day of June inst. at the house of Joseph Price at the Pennsylvania Farmer, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three certain messuages or tenements, and lot of piece of ground thereunto belonging, being a corner of Vernon and Shippen-streets, in the district of Southwark, containing in breadth on Vernon-street aforesaid 61 feet, and in breadth on Shippen-street aforesaid 16 feet, more or less, which premises have the priviledge of a certain pump and well of water contiguous thereto; subject to a ground-rent of five pounds sterling per annum; late the estate of JOHN TOLBERT and JANE his wife; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

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TO-MORROW MORNING,
At NINE O'CLOCK, at
JAMES LOUGHEAD's
VENDUE-STORE,
The upper end of Second-street, will begin the sale of a neat and general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE;
CONSISTING OF

DARK and light ground purple calicoes and cottons; Irish linens, oznabrigs, checks, kenting cambricks and lawns, callimancoes, shalloons, durants and tammies, sagathies, Wiltons, and broadcloths in pieces and suits; mens, womens, boys and girls cotton, thread and worsted hose; womens cotton and thread gloves and mitts; coloured threads, playing cards, mohair buttons, cotton bedlacing, silver and plated buckles, silver watches, raisins in jars, &c. with a variety of other articles.

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MADE AND SOLD BY
JOHN FOX, CUTLER,
At his shop in Fourth street, Philadelphia,

RIFLES for setting an edge on scythes, which are far superior to any thing yet invented for that purpose, and the more they are known the more they will be used, as it will be found they are much cheaper and more convenient than any stone, for one rifle will serve a man two or three years hard working, if of a good quality, and the said Fox will engage his rifles to be as good as any that can be made in England, and if any of them should not prove good they will be exchanged: They will be sold wholesale and retail as cheap as those imported of as good a quality, and all orders from the country will be carefully complied with.

N. B. If they should be found to cut too fast at first, a little grease rubbed over them will prevent it, and they will stand any weather, wet or dry.

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*April* 28, 1774.

WHEREAS the subscriber, having on the 18th day of this instant, given his eleven bonds, or writings obligatory, to a certain WILLIAM SINCLAIR, of York County, to wit, the one of them payable on the first day of May next, conditioned for the payment of fifty-three pounds; and ten others of them to be paid in yearly payments, conditioned for the payment of the sum of twenty pounds each; for which said writings obligatory the said William Sinclair was to convey unto the subscriber a certain plantation and tract of land, situate, lying and being in Hopewell township, in York county aforesaid, and to contain one hundred and seventy-six acres; but as the said William Sinclair cannot make a good title for all those lands, I therefore forwarn all persons whatsoever not to buy any of those bonds, or take assignment on any of them, as I will not pay any one of them until all the lands are fully and entirely secured to me. MARTIN OBERMILLER.

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*Philadelphia, May* 25, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, baker in this city, an indented German servant man, named CHARLES WENTZEL, a native of Alsatia; he is a baker by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on when he went away, a light blue coat with buttons of the same colour, a dark blue cloth waistcoat with yellow buttons, buckskin breeches, black ribbed stockings, good shoes with brass buckles: He has a broad face, and short light coloured hair; speaks French and German, but very little English, and has besides the above described, a parcel of other cloaths along with him, also a large dog whom he calls Wasser. It is supposed he is gone to New-York. Whoever takes up and brings the said servant to his master, or secures him so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

GEORGE KNERR.

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*Dumfries, (Virginia) April* 25, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from my plantation near this place, two servant men, namely, GEORGE and JOHN ALLEN; they were lately imported in the Justitia, consigned to Mr. Thomas Hodge. GEORGE is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stoops much, is remarkably round shouldered and in toed; had on when he went away, a bearskin jacket and breeches, new shoes, and a small round hat with a black ribbon and buckle. JOHN is about 27 years old, and is brother to George, more slender made, and about two inches under the size of his brother; had on the same sort of cloaths, only a pair of old shoes, cut at the toes: They may, however, change their cloaths, as they took with them such as they brought from on board the ship, which were dark brown sailors jackets and breeches. Whoever will apprehend the said servants and secure them, so that I may get them again, shall have the above reward. All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned from carrying them off.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

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SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 23d inst. (May) from the subscriber, at Manington, in Salem county, an Irish servant man named WILLIAM O'BRIAN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well set, with strait hair, high eye-brows, a down look and low voice; had on when he went away, a dark claret coloured coatee, with waistcoat and breeches of the same, a coarse shirt, grey woollen stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and an old hat: He served a time with Joseph Bullock, in Burlington county, and has since forfeited his freedom by getting in debt: It is supposed that he went away with one JOHN LLOYD, of a sandy complexion, hoarse voice, and much the same height of the other. Whoever takes them up shall have FIVE DOLLARS for each, or the above Reward for O'BRIAN alone, and reasonable charges, if he be secured so that his master may get him again.

ABRAHAM SHREVE.

FOR CORK AND BELFAST,

THE SHIP
PROSPERITY,
WILLIAM M'CULLOCH,
MASTER;

HAVING the greateſt part of her cargo ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, or ſaid maſter on board.

N. B. Arrived in ſaid ſhip from Belfaſt, and the brig Neptune from Glaſgow, a few healthy men and women SERVANTS, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by JAMES STUART, who has likewiſe for ſale, Iriſh Beef, Pork, and a few barrels of Scotch Herrings.

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*Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, West New-Jersey, March 28, 1774.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the firſt day of June next, and may be entered on the firſt of October,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceaſed, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, lying on the great road leading from Glouceſter, and the ferries oppoſite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Glouceſter, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the moſt part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good paſture; thereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houſes, a pump of good water before the door, barn and ſtables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a conſiderable quantity of currant buſhes, off of which may be made ſeveral barrels of wine yearly. The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy, being within ſixty rods of an Engliſh church, about three miles of a friends meeting houſe, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting ſpirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other neceſſary from Philadelphia on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a very ſmall expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by MARY SHAW, Executrix.
JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at preſent.

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To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Thurſday, the 9th of June next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

THE dwelling-houſe, lot, wharf, and range of ware-houſes lately occupied by THOMAS MURGATROYD, in Water-ſtreet, the third door from Tun Alley, towards Cheſnut-ſtreet: The houſe hath a large front of 24 and a half feet on Water-ſtreet, including a convenient alley from the ſtreet to the wharf along the front of the ſtores, which are large and commodious for ſtoring all kinds of goods. The premiſes are ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l. per ann. The ſituation is equal to moſt in the city for mercantile buſineſs, and commands a pleaſant view of the river. One third of the money will be expected immediately, and for the remainder the purchaſer may be accommodated with time, on giving approved ſecurity and paying intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo a valuable unimproved lot on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, betwixt the old Roman Chapel and Major Gordon's lot, containing 24 and three-quarters feet front, and 220 feet back. This lot is equal in ſituation to any in Walnut-ſtreet. Indiſputable titles will be made.

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*Baltimore, May 2, 1774.*

*TO BE SOLD,*

*By the ſubſcriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.*

*A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaques, in the Fork of Suſquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania. The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent—ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the New Purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a lime ſtone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chiliſquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Suſquehannah, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the Eaſt, and ſeven or eight miles from the Weſt Branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner, into twenty one different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to* WILLIAM PATTERSON, *Eſq; living within two miles of the ſame, who is authoriſed to treat with any perſons inclined to purchaſe; or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it all together, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.*

*A plantation containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties in Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream. At leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber. Its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Suſquehannah, renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr.* FREDERICK WATTS, *near the mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.*

*A plantation containing 185¾ acres of land, lying on Tuſſey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.*

*Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn, and a ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.*

*For terms of ſaid lots and lands near Bedford, apply to* GEORGE WOODS, *or* ROBERT GALBREATH, *Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.*

*SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Jun.*

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PHILADELPHIA RACES.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of June, will be Run for, over the Centre Courſe, a Purſe of One Hundred Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age; four years old to carry 7 ſtone 7 pounds; five years old, 8 ſtone 9 pounds; ſix years old, 9 ſtone 3 pounds, and aged, 9 ſtone 10 pounds; the beſt of three four-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.—Not leſs than three reputed running horſes will be allowed to ſtart for this purſe.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th, a Purſe of Fifty Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free only for four and five years old; four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old, 9 ſtone; the beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

And, on THURSDAY the 9th, the City-Purſe of Fifty Pounds, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, not being full blood, carrying weight for age and blood, as follows—Four years old, half blood, to carry 6 ſtone 10 pounds, three-quarters, 7 ſtone, and all others 7 ſtone 4 pounds; five years old, half blood, 7 ſtone 10 pounds; three-quarters 8 ſtone; and all above, 8 ſtone 4 pounds. Six years old, half blood, 8 ſtone 7 pounds; three-quarters, 8 ſtone 11 pounds; and all above, 9 ſtone 1 pound. Aged, half blood, 9 ſtone 4 pounds; three-quarters, 9 ſtone 8 pounds; and all others, 9 ſtone 12 pounds. The beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

The horſes, &c. to be ſhewn and entered on Saturday the 4th of June, between the hours of twelve and ſix, with Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, paying 5l. for the hundred, and 50s. for each fifty, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates to be produced at the time of entrance, under the hands of the breeders, of the age of all the horſes, &c. under ſeven, and of the blood of all the horſes, &c. who are to ſtart the laſt day.

To run according to the uſual terms, and all diſputes to be determined by the members of the Jockey Club.

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HERRINGS AND SHAD,
By the half barrel or quantity; ALSO,
BAR IRON, TAR,
And ſuch GOODS as he uſually kept, to be SOLD on Stamper's Wharf, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

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CHOICE CYDER,
By the hogſhead or barrel, to be SOLD by
JAMES MATHER,
IN CHESTER.

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A PERSON who writes a good hand, underſtands merchants accounts, and can be well recommended for his ſobriety and diligent attention to buſineſs, would be glad to have the keeping of a few ſets of books, or conſtant employment in any good compting-houſe. Enquire of the Printer.

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WAS TAKEN UP, between New-Caſtle and Marcus-Hook, in the river Delaware, on the 29th of April laſt, FIVE PLANK. The owner may have them, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet.
ROBERT MARFFAT.

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JOHN MASON,
UPHOLDER,
At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

BEGS leave to inform his kind cuſtomers and friends, that he has juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, a large and elegant aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS.
Likewiſe, a neat and curious aſſortment of
TOYS.

Said MASON carries on his Upholdſtry Buſineſs in all its various branches; and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whoſe noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much ſatisfaction as if he were a Londoner or a Pariſian.

N. B. He has for ſale, a large aſſortment of mattraſſes or wool beds, the great utility and intrinſic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to at this ſeaſon. He likewiſe has for ſale, ſacking bottoms, and beſt Straſburgh ſnuff.

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A large and general ASSORTMENT of
IRONMONGERY,
Juſt imported from London and Briſtol, and to be SOLD by
BENEZET AND BACKMAN,
At their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Michael Hillegas, Eſqr's.

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*Philadelphia, April 28, 1774.*

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY the 20th inſtant, from off the Commons, a large black COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, a little white on all her feet, and a mark on one of her ears not known. Whoever will bring ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

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TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſtrong healthy ſervant lad, who has four years to ſerve, but is willing, if ſold in the country, to ſerve ſix years; he is ſold for no fault, but diſliking the buſineſs he is at; he can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety, and may be had a ſhort time on trial. Enquire of the Printer.

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To be SOLD, EXCHANGED for Land near this city, or LET on very eaſy terms to a ſober induſtrious man,

FOUR HUNDRED acres of LAND in VIRGINIA, laying on a branch of the *River Potowmack*, and near the *Warm Springs*, where there is a very good market during the ſummer ſeaſon. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

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TO BE LET,

A WHARF and STORES near the Drawbridge, and two BREWERS COPPERS to be ſold. Enquire of
ANTHONY MORRIS.

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ROBERT BASS,

IS now opening a large, freſh and valuable aſſortment of capital Drugs, patent Medicines, fine Colours, beſt Florence Oil, and a great variety of other articles, juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, and will be ſold in any quantity, at the uſual reaſonable rates.

N. B. A large quantity of new Anniſeed, &c. &c.

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Juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold in any quantity, at the loweſt prices, by
THOMAS PRESTON,
At his Medicine Store oppoſite Black-horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, with a great variety of patent Medicines from the authoriſed preparers, amongſt which are the following—Anderſon's pills, Lockyer's pills, Hooper's female pills, Jeſuits drops, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balſam, American balſam, Joyce's balſam, balſam of honey, Stoughton's elixir, Boſtock's elixir, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Britiſh oil, cripple-curing oil, Dr. Jones's fever powders, worm cakes, tincture for the tooth-ach, eſſence for the head-ach, liquid blue dye, eau de luce in ſmall bottles, brown and white varniſh, gold lacquer varniſh, fine copal oil varniſh, ſpirit and aleſhol of wine, tooth powder, and coſmeticks for beautifying the ſkin, &c. Alſo medicine cheſts for ſea or land, orders from practitioners, and family receipts, are carefully put up at the ſhorteſt notice, and every article warranted of the beſt quality.

N. B. Extemporaneous medicines, of uncommon efficacy in the cure of moſt diſeaſes, may be had on proper application.

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GREEN TEAS AND INDIGO,
TO BE SOLD BY
RICHARD BACHE
At his ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets;

BESIDES his conſtant ſupply of Madeira, Liſbon, Claret, Frontiniac, Sherry, Mountain, Rum, Spirits, Brandy, and other liquors, all genuine of their kinds, and at the loweſt rates, wholeſale and retail.

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ANY perſon leaving off buſineſs, or any one who is a ſtranger in the country, that has, or may have this ſeaſon, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to diſpoſe of low for caſh, may find a purchaſer by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-ſtreet, which will prevent the trouble of having them ſold at public ſale, and paying the forever loſt five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

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*Surveyor General's Office, April 25, 1774.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any warrants or orders of ſurvey on application to execute in the county of Northampton, that GEORGE PALMER, the Deputy Surveyor for that county, now reſides at Eaſton, where he may be ſpoke with at Court times, and at other times may be heard of, by applying to JOHN RINKER, living in ſaid town.

And as the ſeveral Deputy Surveyors, propoſe giving due attendance in their reſpective diſtricts, throughout the province, the preſent ſummer, all perſons who have entered applications for land, and have not got them ſurveyed, are hereby deſired to attend the Deputy Surveyor in whoſe diſtrict the land may be, ſhew the ſame, and pay the charges for ſurveying, in order that the ſame may be returned into the Surveyor General's and Secretary's offices, in order for patenting, agreeable to an advertiſement lately publiſhed by the Secretary of the Land Office, by order of his Honour the Governor.
JOHN LUKENS, *Surveyor General.*

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TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD FARM, containing about 200 acres of land and meadow, ſituate upon George's Road, about ſeven miles from the city of New-Brunſwick, and about ten miles from Princeton; about 50 acres of the upland are cleared and in good fence, and about 15 acres of the meadow, there being 40 or 50 acres of meadow ground adjoining yet to be cleared, all of exceeding good ſoil, and which will produce the beſt kind of Engliſh graſs: There is a good dwelling-houſe upon the premiſes, 24 feet long by 18 feet, a ſtory and an half high; there is alſo a ſaw-mill, which in a good ſeaſon is very profitable in ſawing the timber upon the place: And there is alſo a young orchard upon the premiſes of one hundred apple trees, thrifty and well kept from cattle. This eſtate is part of that lately belonging to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, deceaſed, to be ſold and conveyed by the ſubſcribers, his executors. For terms apply to SAMUEL BREEZE at Shrewſbury, RICHARD STOCKTON near Princeton, or SAMUEL FINLEY at Salem.
ANNE FINLEY,
SAMUEL BREEZE,
RICHARD STOCKTON.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

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SILVER WATCHES,
A variety of materials ſuitable to the buſineſs of clock and watch-making, gold ſcales and weights, &c. juſt imported and to be ſold by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
At his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet; where is done all kinds of clock and watch work, with care and diſpatch.

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WILLIAM BARRELL,
Hath imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of European and Engliſh PIECE GOODS, peculiarly adapted to this ſeaſon, which he will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the *very loweſt terms*, at his ſtore the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, where may be had, a few tierces of choice NEW RICE, very low.

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ABRAHAM USHER,
Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. He expects a further ſupply by the firſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow.

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GEORGE BARTRAM,

AT HIS
WOOLLEN DRAPERY
AND HOSIERY
WARE-HOUSE,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, has juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſilk, cotton and thread HOSE. He has alſo for ſale, a very large and general aſſortment of ſecond and ſuperfine faſhionable coloured BROADCLOTHS and RATTINETS; alſo a variety of SUMMER GOODS; corderoys, jeans, fuſtians, and a great variety of moreens for womens petticoats, which will be ſold very reaſonable.

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WILLIAM MILLER,
Hath juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and is now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit.

N. B. He daily expects a further ſupply by the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, and the firſt veſſels from Briſtol, Liverpool, Glaſgow, &c.

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JOSEPH DEAN,
Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A General aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

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JOHN FIELD,
Has juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A GENERAL aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut ſtreet.

He daily expects a further ſupply of Goods from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow.

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ROBERT WILSON,
Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A NEAT aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

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CALEB AND AMOS FOULKE,
Have imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, a large aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, amongſt which are,

OZNABRUGS; German dowlaſs; Pomeranias; brown quadruple Sileſias; Ruſſia ſheetings; Raven duck; Ruſſia drabs, brown and white; a large aſſortment of 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens and ſheetings; Holland whited long lawns; 6-4 muſlin and humhums; India nankeens; a very large aſſortment of callicoes, cottons, and chintzes; printed linen handkerchiefs; cambricks; Sileſia and clear lawns; ſilk, lungee, pullicat, ſecterſoy, and cotton romalls; black, white, and changeable Barcelona handkerchiefs; coloured ginghams; nillaes; ell wide Perſians; writing paper, buckram, Flanders bed tick, clouting diaper and damaſk table-cloths, ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants, Wilton cloths, Leghorn hats, ſteel, &c.

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MEASE AND CALDWELL,
HAVE removed to the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. Conyngham and Neſbitt, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, where they are now opening for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, juſt arrived per the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London.

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MASON AND PATTON,
Have juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

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Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by
JAMES HARTLEY,
At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to the George Tavern,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

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Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by
GEORGE DAVIS,
At his ſtore the north-eaſt corner of Cheſnut and Water-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon.

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Imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by
ALEXANDER TOD,
At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,
A general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

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TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 25th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, New-Jerſey, two Iriſh ſervant men, one named JAMES GERALD, about 30 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a fleſh-mark of a claret colour on his right arm from his ſhoulder to his knuckles; took with him a fine beaver hat, about half worn, a white coat without lining, and thick ſhoes with hob-nails in them. The other named THOMAS HARVEY, 20 years of age, a ſhort, thick, full-faced fellow; took with him a half worn raccoon hat, leather breeches, a homeſpun ſhirt, brown homeſpun jacket, and a lincey woolſey ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, paid by
ALEXANDER HILL.

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POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet*. No. 136.

A BRIEF REVIEW *of the riſe and progreſs, ſervices and ſufferings, of* NEW-ENGLAND, *eſpecially the province of* MASSACHUSET'S-BAY. *Humbly ſubmitted to the conſideraion of both Houſes of Parliament.* [Lately publiſhed in England in a ſmall pamphlet.]

ADVERTISEMENT, by the Engliſh Editor.

*IT is far from being the deſign of this pamphlet to calumniate private characters, or to inflame the paſſions of the reader, by any bitter, perſonal invectives. The author intends nothing more, than to lay before the public a fair and impartial ſtate of facts; and ſubmits the propriety of the concluſions drawn from thoſe facts, to the cool determination of every unbiaſſed underſtanding. The editor moſt heartily concurs with the author, in wiſhing that a due attention to the ſeveral conſiderations herein ſuggeſted, may ſerve to convince the unprejudiced, that the oppoſition of the* colonies *to certain meaſures, did not owe its riſe to any diſaffection to the mother country, or diſloyolty to their Sovereign—that it may alſo prevent the undue influence of miſrepreſentation—and prove, in ſome degree, the happy occaſion of tempering the deciſions of the* Britiſh *Parliament, with an equitable reſpect to the claims of paſt ſervices; and a candid regard to the jealouſies and reſentments, natural to a people who are deſcended from* Britiſh *anceſtors, who have ſtruggled ſo hard, fought ſo glorioufly, and bled ſo freely, to procure and defend their civil and religious liberties. That ſo the honour of his Majeſty's crown may be moſt effectually ſecured, his name endeared to his* American *ſubjects, and the union, mutual affection, and proſperity of* Great-Britain, *and the* colonies, *be happily reſtored, and eſtabliſhed upon the moſt honourable baſis.*

AMERICA, *New-England* in particular, was firſt ſettled by a pious people from *England*, who were not allowed to worſhip their Maker, according to his inſtitutions, in their native country, without the mixture of human inventions. Animated therefore by the beſt of principles, they were ſpirited to attempt a ſettlement at a diſtance from *Britain*, that ſo they might enjoy a worſhip purely ſcriptural, and leave the ſame to their poſterity. They accordingly provided all things neceſſary for their removal, at their own expence, and ſailed for an unknown country. Their firſt arrival was at *Cape Cod*, which is ſituated in the *Maſſachuſet's Bay*; and they ſat down at a place they call *New Plymouth*, utterly unknown, and in the advance of winter. Wherever they turned their eyes, the utmoſt diſtreſs ſurrounded them: fatigued with their boiſterous voyage, diſappointed of their expected country *Virginia*; without any proſpect of human ſuccour, without the help or favour of *England*, without a patent, without a promiſe of their religious liberties, without convenient ſhelter from the weather, and their hardſhips almoſt beyond the power of language to deſcribe. Clambs, oyſters, and lobſters were their daily food; their cloathing ſoon became rags and ſkins of beaſts; their proſpects on the ſea were extenſive, but afforded no relief; on the land their views were limited to a few rods, by a wilderneſs altogether in the dreſs of uncultivated nature. Their only neighbours, the moſt ſavage, cruel, and blood-thirſty of all the human race, overnumbered them a thouſand to one, and were united to deſtroy them while few and weak. Theſe are a few of the numberleſs ſufferings which attended their firſt ſettlement; ſo that, in leſs than five months after their arrival, above half the company died; yet the ſurvivors bore all their misfortunes with a chriſtian fortitude and patience, as extraordinary as their trials. "Brown bread and the goſpel is good fare," they uſed to ſay to one another, for their mutual encouragement to patience and endurance. Thus they were carried on, and ſoon began to increaſe in numbers; ſo that when the *French* at *Port Royal*, in *Nova Scotia*, diſturbed them, they raiſed an army in 1690, under Sir WILLIAM PHIPPS, and took that fort, and therewith the whole country of *Acadie*, which was afterwards ceded to the *French*, at the treaty of *Ryſwick*.

The ſame year the *New-Englanders* raiſed three thouſand men, to make an attempt upon *Canada*, but failed of ſucceſs; after having ſuſtained the loſs of a thouſand lives, and the expence of fifteen thouſand pounds.

About 18 years after they made another attempt againſt *Port Royal*, but had not the former ſucceſs.

Near the ſame time, Queen ANNE ſignified her royal intention to reduce *Canada*; and making the ſame known to the *New-Englanders*, they acceded to every meaſure with great alacrity; but the Parliament did not proceed on the deſign.

The next year, *New England* raiſed an army, and took *Port-Royal*, with the aſſiſtance of only five hundred *Britiſh* troops; ſince which time the *Maſſachuſet's* province, by the vigilance of their late Governor SHIRLEY, in ſending provincial troops to their timely aſſiſtance, has ſaved that fort two or three times from falling into the enemy's hand; and it is owing to their aid that it is now in the hands of the *Engliſh*, together with the whole country of *Nova Scotia*.

Soon after, they raiſed more than their quota, in the unfortunate expedition againſt *Canada*, under General HILL; and ſuſtained a great loſs of men, together with an heavy expence.

In 1703, *Jamaica* being threatned with an invaſion, applied to *Maſſachuſet's Bay* for help; the inhabitants of that province raiſed two companies, and ſent them under the command of Colonel WALTON and Captain LARAMORE; which timely aid arrived ſafe to the iſland, but very few of them ever returned to their own country.

In 1740, they raiſed many hundred men, and made an attempt upon the iſland of *Cuba*; but failing of ſucceſs, moſt of thoſe men were unhappily buried on that iſland.

In 1745, the *New-England* provinces ſet on foot an expedition againſt *Cape-Breton*, under General PEPPERELL; and raiſed 3500 men, who were embarked on board a ſufficient number of tranſports, with proviſions, artillery, and every neceſſary for a campaign, guarded by a number of armed ſhips. In this important buſineſs they were ſucceſsful. *Great-Britain* knew nothing of this attempt, neither did any other colony afford any aſſiſtance; nor was there any, except from Admiral WARREN, who came from the *Weſt-Indies* with four ſhips of war, and joined the fleet before *Louiſbourg*, when the conqueſt was half compleated; ſo that he did not fire a gun at any of the ſtrong fortreſſes of the enemy; and the city of *Louiſbourg*, together with the iſlands of *Cape Breton*, and *St John's*, ſurrendered to the *New England* forces. And although the land and ſea forces went forth as equal adventurers (according to a previous agreement at *Boſton*) yet when a great treaſure, viz. a *French* ſhip from the *South-Seas*, two *French* ſhips from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſeveral other ſhips of immenſe value (which put into *Louiſbourg* to recruit in their way home) fell into our hands by means of this capture; the admiral ordered them to *England* for condemnation, and the property was all divided among the King's ſhips, and not one farthing of it was ever enjoyed by the *New England* troops; except a ſmall ſum which Captain FLETCHER received after near as much expended in his application to obtain it. Thus, by means of this undertaking of New England, double, if not treble the caſh was brought into England, that ever England paid for this important piece of ſervice; and the conqueſt itſelf was very ſoon after given up to the French, to buy a peace for the Dutch. New England was indeed paid the expence of this expedition by the Crown; but at ſuch a low rate, that many were ruined in their fortunes. The benefit of all theſe conqueſts accrued to this nation, and New England was obliged to ſet down where it began, with this difference only, that they loſt nineteen hundred of their beſt men.

In 1746, Great-Britain ſet on foot an expedition againſt Canada. New England was deſired to raiſe its quota of men, and a great expence was incurred for that purpoſe; but weſterly (ſome ſay, *F——h*) winds blew ſo hard, and ſo long, on the Britiſh ports, that the fleet deſtined for that ſervice did not get out of the harbours, and this expedition came to nothing. Here it may be mentioned, that near the ſame time, the Duke D'Anville, with about 20 ſail of French ſhips of the line, was ſuffered to approach the coaſt of New England, undiſturbed; though he came to revenge the taking of Cape Breton, and the reduction of Louiſbourg by the New Englanders. Divine Providence was pleaſed to interfere; the fleet was ſcattered, and only a few ſhips returned to France, having done New England no damage, except putting them to conſiderable expence in watching their motions, and preparing to give them a proper reception; and making captures of a number of the fiſhing veſſels.

During the laſt war, New England at every call, raiſed its quota of men, and joined the Britiſh troops. The numbers raiſed, and the chearfulneſs with which they were raiſed, will hardly find credit in the annals of hiſtory. And although at the beginning of the war, through a miſtake in meaſures, the nation met with great diſcouragement, and was almoſt ready to fall a prey into the enemy's hand; yet no ſooner was that great miniſter (yet living) advanced to the helm of national affairs, and the beſt and moſt faithful officers appointed to command the troops, but it ſet New England in triumph. Every meaſure propoſed, was adopted; and, as one inſtance, the Maſſachuſet's province raiſed ſeven thouſand men to ſerve in one campaign, and paid and cloathed them; beſides three thouſand more which were, at the ſame time, in pay on their own more immediate ſervice. All theſe together amounted to near a fourth part, of all the men in the whole province, capable of bearing arms. In this ſpirited manner they proceeded, until the war was finiſhed; which ſwept away a large proportion of their fighting men, and involved the province in a debt, which will not be paid in fifty years.

It may now be inquired, how New-England behaved under all the ſufferings and ſervices beforementioned? Did they deſpair? No. War was almoſt their continual employment, when the mother-country was at peace, as well as when it was at war. From their firſt arrival to the end of the laſt war, ſcarce a village was ſettled, but what was broken up once, or oftener by the ſavages. Men, women, and children, whole families, villages, and towns, were murthered, ſcalpt, and captivated, and their whole ſubſtance committed to the flames. It may be ſaid with truth, that moſt of the inland towns were once, or twice, ſoaked with the blood of their inhabitants. Did they murmur at being thus oppreſſed; while wholly neglected by the nation? No. Did they grow diſaffected to the national intereſt? The contrary to all this was manifeſt. They loved and revered the nation to a degree of exceſs and enthuſiaſm. New glory to the crown, new acquiſitions of territory, happineſs, and wealth to England, were ever as much a ſource of joy to New-England, as to the nation itſelf: and every misfortune that befel the parent country, as deeply affected the New-England colonies. However ſtrange this may ſeem, it is an undoubted truth. If the nation proſpered, they fought with reiterated vigour, and bore hardſhips with patience and fortitude; nay, ſuch was their ſincerity, and the ſtrength of their affections and regard for the mother-country, that the news of any dark cloud gathering over England, would moſt viſibly ſink their ſpirits, and diſtil in tears. On ſuch occaſions, the adverſe aſpect of affairs was the melancholy topic of their conſultations at the general court; and whether any thing could be done by them to prevent the approaching danger, became the principal object of their attention. If you went into their churches, they would be often found praying, faſting, and weeping, that the impending evil might be averted; and the ſame was obſervable in private families.

Thus they went on, from year to year, and from age to age, with an invincible attachment to a country, to which, beſides love, they owed nothing but a dear-bought charter, and the birth of a few of their fore-fathers.

It may now be conſidered, of what advantage *New-England* is to the mother country, more eſpecially above the *Weſt-India* iſlands, conſidering the charge the nation has been put to, to ſecure and defend them ſeparately. At firſt glance, the difference is nearly, as ſomething is to nothing; at leaſt, till the commencement of the laſt war. What numerous fleets and armies have, at all times, been employed in the *Weſt-India* iſlands, both in peace and war? Who can tell the millions ſterling, thoſe iſlands have coſt the nation, to ſecure, protect, and defend them? Even in a time of general peace, an expedition muſt be ſet on foot, to ſuppreſs a few *Caribbs* (of late) at St. *Vincent's*; the very thought of which creates a bluſh. *New-England* has, for all that time, been *intirely* left to its own fate. In common there was not ſo much ſea force, as would amount to an armed long boat, provided at the coſt of the crown; not a ſingle officer, or private man in pay of the crown (till ſince the laſt peace) though the war was ever ſo hot, and danger ever ſo threatening. God alone appeared to be the guardian of *New England*, and carried the inhabitants through the many difficulties which attended their ſtruggle, under the auſpices of his gracious providence—a ſtruggle, which has raiſed, as it were, an empire to the *Britiſh* crown, and a vaſt fund of wealth and glory to the nation.—Rivers of blood were laid in this foundation, at the ſole expence of the inhabitants of *New England*.

Great numbers of *New England* men are trained up to the ſea, in fiſhing veſſels, and on other voyages; ſo that it is a good nurſery for the royal navy. The refuſe of their fiſh, together with all kinds of proviſions, horſes, and lumber, they carry to the *Weſt-Indies*, without which the iſlanders could not make ſugar, &c. ſo cheap as they now do. And ſhould *New England* ſtop the trade to the iſlands, a plantation there would hardly be worth acceptance, if the iſlanders muſt be ſupplied with proviſions from *Europe*.

The beſt ſort of fiſh is ſent to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Straits*; the neat proceeds of which, are remitted to *Englana* in caſh. Oil, bone, maſts for the royal navy, timber of all kinds (which is now ſent home in rafts) ſhips of every kind, pot-aſh, furrs, &c. &c. (many of which *England* was obliged to other nations for, before *New England* was known) are the immediate exports to *Great Britain*. In return for all, they receive the manufactories of *England*, and thereby give bread to thouſands of *Britiſh* ſubjects. Thus all their labour centers in *England*, excepting their daily food.

It is manifeſt, that ſome of the moſt northern colonies, (eſpecially *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*,) while the national debt has been contracting, have been at almoſt an infinite expence of blood and treaſure, to defend themſelves; and, in a number of inſtances, to carry their arms into the enemies country, by which his Majeſty's ſervice has been greatly promoted for a century paſt, until the commencement of the laſt war. With a very little help from *Connecticut* and *New Hampſhire* colonies only, they have been the grand barrier of many of his Majeſty's other colonies, on the continent; at leaſt ſo much, that it may be affirmed, had they not exerted themſelves, more than all the other colonies together, with the nation's aſſiſtance, the laying duties on the colonies had been a needleſs buſineſs ſeventy years ago. LOUIS the 14th of *France*, who firſt projected the conqueſt of *America*, might have accompliſhed his deſigns, if *Maſſachuſet's Bay* had not effectually covered the whole country.—*New York* and *New Hampſhire* (both of them royal governments) were by their ſituation ſomewhat expoſed. As to the former, their trade and intercourſe with the *French*, and *Indians*, gave them great advantage, in turning the heat of the war, from their own doors, to thoſe of *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*. Reſpecting the latter, near a fourth part of *Maſſachuſet's* province, was added to *New Hampſhire*, and after this addition of territory, which was ſo much expoſed to the enemy, and which *New Hampſhire* was unable to defend; the province of *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*, at a very great expence, defended it for them; *New Hampſhire* has not yet paid one farthing of the expence, although application was made to *England* for that purpoſe, and reſtitution was promiſed, or elſe that the territory ſhould be returned; neither of which promiſes hath ever been performed.

Let us now inquire, whether *New-England* hath not a juſt right to expect ſome peculiar advantages, as the fruit of their ſufferings, ſervices, &c.

Firſt, have they not reaſon to expect, and an unqueſtionable right to claim, a national confidence in their future attachment to the *Britiſh* intereſt? This is a queſtion of great importance; becauſe if they had good reaſon and clear right to expect this opinion from the *Engliſh*, then every oppreſſive meaſure is unjuſt, arbitrary and cruel. And if it be conſidered, how unnatural any oppreſſion of our fellow ſubjects muſt be, who have given ſuch unparalleled evidence, of their adherence to the national good; and how likely to introduce diſtraction, and beget diſtruſt and diſaffection, ſurely, common prudence will direct a *Britiſh* Miniſter to avoid or repeal ſuch impolitic, ruinous, and oppreſſive meaſures.

Again, have they not both reaſon and right to expect ſome *peculiar* advantages, particularly ſuch, as were not balanced, much leſs over-balanced, by any pecuniary advantages? doth not the loſs of fourteen or fifteen thouſand men (which they ſuſtained during the laſt war) beſides a heavy debt yet remaining, after twelve years taxes, to the amount of at leaſt four ſhillings in the pound, deſerve ſome compenſation, at leaſt ſuch, as will place them on an equitable adjuſtment with the other *American* provinces?

Again, have they not good reaſon to expect, as all their labour centers in *England*, that it ſhould excuſe them from being taxed, to pay the national debt? eſpecially, while they ſupport a government of their own. And that all taxes ſhould be laid conſiſtently with *Britiſh* liberty, and be void of all partiality, no juſt men can poſſibly deny. Ought not the *Engliſh* nation to reſt ſatisfied, and content, with the ſame kind of ſervices from them, as from his Majeſty's other ſubjects? This is certain, they have done as much for the national glory, and have exulted in it. Why then, ſhould they not ſhare in the ſame immunities? At leaſt be exempt from the ſame oppreſſions? And why ſubmit to taxes, unleſs by their own repreſentatives?

Let us now inquire, into the neceſſity of taking or impoſing duties, on the colonies; or whether there was any authority for ſuch a ſtep, while there charters continued in force? The queſtion ſhall not be, about the neceſſity the nation was under, of aſſiſtance from the colonies. No doubt, it ſtands in need of help from them; but ſuch help ſhould be in proportion to the ability of the reſpective colonies, and to the expence the nation hath been put to, in protecting, ſecuring, and defending them ſeverally. But the true inquiry ſeems to be, what was the neceſſity of raiſing this money by authority of Parliament.

To ſay that this meaſure, ſo extremely alarming to the colonies, was neceſſary, in order to obtain their help, is very ſtrange. The reaſon is, that the colonies were never aſked, if they would raiſe a ſum themſelves, on a requiſition from *England*. This method was taken in time of war, in raiſing men; and when it is conſidered, how chearfully they complied with every requeſt, although heavy, and burthenſome to the laſt degree, and, with what an entire confidence in his Majeſty's wiſdom, this was done: it muſt needs create ſome wonder, that this method for raiſing money, to diſcharge the national debt, never was propoſed to them. There was the greateſt probability from long experience, as well as from the good diſpoſition the colonies then manifeſted, that it would have been complied with, and the money paid into the exchequer, without half the diſtreſs on the people; and with *three parts in four* of more clear revenue to the crown, than by the preſent duty, or tax in the way ſince adopted. There would have been no infringement on charter rights, no diſaffection from the parent country; and no regret, that they had fought and bled for chains, would have been heard among the inhabitants. Suppoſing this method had failed, the ſteps which have been taken, might have had ſome ſeeming appearance of neceſſity.

It may now be enquired, whether the crown has received any benefit from theſe duties or not?

Here then let it be conſidered, what vaſt ſums of money are firſt paid to the officers, and others who receive their ſalaries out of this revenue (and the unlimited power the board of commiſſioners have, of increaſing the number of officers under them), which are ſo many, that there were but *eighty-five* pounds paid into the exchequer, the laſt year. Farther, what numbers of men of war, and ſwarms of armed veſſels, and armed boats, and how many regiments of *Britiſh* troops are alſo employed, *under pretence* of protecting the officers of this revenue, whoſe pay comes from another quarter? This muſt neceſſarily leave a large balance againſt the nation.

Did not the people of *New-England* undergo ſuch hardſhips and ſufferings as have been ſtated, in the firſt ſettlement of the country? Did they not make a conqueſt of *Nova-Scotia*, once and again? Did they not always exert themſelves for the national intereſt, by complying with every requiſition for that purpoſe? Have they not behaved themſelves dutifully, and ever loyal to the crown of *England?* And have their ſervices and ſufferings been attended with the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure, that they have even raiſed an empire to the crown of *Great-Britain*, and are they allowed to have and maintain a government of themſelves, by a charter under the crown of *England*, and all this at the ſole expence of the inhabitants? If ſo, then every meaſure already taken, or which may be about to be taken by the parent country, that is grievous to them, is but an unkind return; it is not treating them as every father is wont to treat his children, and if ſuch treatment ſhould be continued, it will, perhaps, end in the utter ruin of the whole family.

If the foregoing repreſentation of *New-England* be true, (as all unprejudiced men, who have knowledge of the hiſtory, will witneſs,) the following remarks may be made.

Firſt. Can it be for the intereſt of the nation, to continue the duties on the colonies, when the expence of collecting them, is double, if not treble, the amount of the whole duties collected?

Secondly. Can it be for the intereſt of the nation, to looſe the affections of four or five millions of brave, loyal and loving ſubjects, always inured to manly freedom, who have never thought it too much to venture their lives and fortunes, and every thing dear and valuable to them, if by any means they could add to the glory, wealth, and opulence of the nation? This they have done, at all times, when there was the leaſt probability of ſucceſs.

Finally, Can it be for the intereſt of the nation to keep up an armed force in *New England*, eſpecially in time of peace? How *vague* is the pretence, for thus affronting, and even murthering ſome of the inhabitants, corrupting their morals by debauchery, drunkenneſs, prophaneneſs, &c.! *Sins* but little known among them, until troops were quartered upon them. Surely ſuch a torrent of evils, as has ruſhed in upon them by means of the meaſures taken by the mother-country, is a far greater puniſhment, than all the hardſhips and difficulties they endured, from their firſt ſettlement, to the end of the laſt war. In all thoſe hardſhips and ſufferings, there was no general complaint or murmurings. But how far this is from being the caſe at preſent, is manifeſt to the world; and there is no doubt, but they would rather have continued to have fought *Canada* to the knees in blood, with their charter rights in full poſſeſſion, than to be freed even from ſo dreadful a calamity, and have the evils beforementioned heaped upon them. Let me add, that all men of ſobriety, who have the national intereſt at heart, tremble to think, what the end of theſe proceedings will be.

Upon the whole, notwithſtanding the hard treatment the colonies have met with of late years, viz. In having duties or taxes impoſed upon them, by the *Britiſh* parliament, quartering troops in the capital town; wreſting *Caſtle William** out of the hands of *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*, which built, furniſhed and maintained it, at their ſole expence; without either paying the province for the fort and its artillery, or ſo much as promiſing that the crown of England would pay for it; beſides the numerous other dreadful evils which have attended theſe meaſures.—Notwithſtanding theſe things the colonies do not wholly deſpair, but continue to be loyal and loving ſubjects to his preſent Majeſty, hoping that the influence of individuals will be of ſhort continuance. They never have doubted, that if the nation ſhould ſeriouſly and diſpaſſionately once attend to the ſervices which the colonies have done it, of what importance they muſt ever be to its intereſts, and that all their paſt ſervices have been effected in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights and privileges, the nation would grant them the full poſſeſſion thereof for the time to come. In this hope, under God, they have hitherto perſevered; nay, ſo well grounded do they ſuppoſe this hope to be, that however ſtrange it may ſeem, though the meaſures which have ſo much aggrieved them, were adopted by the repreſentative body of the empire, they do not yet give it up; although it is like hoping againſt hope.

* *A fortreſs built on an iſland, three miles from Boſton, commanding all ſhips that enter the harbour; it has upwards of* 100 *large cannon, a number of mortars, and every neceſſary ſuitable for a fortification.*

# A LIST *of the* NUMBERS *that came out* PRIZES *in the Supplement to the* PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, *for the benefit of* ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

☞ Those Numbers that have no sums annexed to them are Prizes of *Thirty Shillings* each.

| No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. | No. | Pr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | | 345 | | 685 | 30*l.* | 1001 | | 1396 | | 1721 | | 2057 | | 2382 | 3*l.* | 2753 | | 3108 | | 3470 | 3*l.* | 3834 | | 4204 | 3*l.* | 4619 | |
| 6 | | 48 | | 86 | | 3 | | 97 | | 24 | | 58 | | 86 | | 56 | | 9 | | 73 | | 35 | 50*l.* | 5 | | 20 | |
| 7 | | 49 | | 87 | | 7 | | 98 | | 25 | | 60 | | 88 | | 60 | | 11 | | 74 | | 36 | | 9 | | 24 | |
| 8 | | 50 | 3*l.* | 89 | | 12 | | 1400 | | 32 | | 63 | | 94 | | 63 | | 12 | | 75 | | 40 | | 10 | | 30 | |
| 10 | 5*l.* | 52 | | 93 | 3*l.* | 13 | | 7 | | 37 | | 64 | | 97 | | 64 | 3*l.* | 15 | | 78 | | 42 | | 15 | | 37 | 3*l.* |
| 14 | | 53 | | 701 | | 14 | | 9 | | 41 | | 66 | | 99 | | 66 | | 17 | | 79 | | 44 | | 16 | 3*l.* | 40 | |
| 15 | | 54 | | 5 | | 17 | | 11 | | 48 | 5*l.* | 67 | | 2403 | | 74 | | 20 | | 83 | | 45 | | 17 | | 43 | |
| 19 | 5*l.* | 57 | | 6 | | 18 | | 17 | | 49 | | 68 | | 6 | | 80 | | 23 | | 84 | | 46 | | 20 | | 46 | |
| 23 | | 64 | | 10 | | 21 | | 22 | | 51 | | 70 | | 10 | | 81 | | 26 | | 85 | | 47 | | 24 | | 48 | |
| 24 | 5*l.* | 66 | | 11 | | 24 | | 27 | | 54 | | 72 | | 13 | | 84 | | 28 | | 86 | 3*l.* | 50 | | 25 | | 50 | |
| 25 | | 67 | | 14 | | 31 | | 29 | | 57 | | 74 | 3*l.* | 16 | | 86 | | 29 | | 89 | | 52 | | 26 | | 56 | |
| 27 | | 68 | | 18 | | 41 | 20*l.* | 32 | | 60 | | 79 | | 17 | | 87 | | 33 | | 90 | | 54 | | 32 | | 58 | |
| 29 | | 70 | | 20 | | 42 | | 43 | | 65 | 5*l.* | 80 | | 21 | | 88 | | 34 | 10*l.* | 92 | | 55 | | 33 | | 60 | |
| 31 | | 77 | | 24 | | 43 | 3*l.* | 48 | | 70 | | 81 | | 24 | | 89 | | 41 | | 3503 | | 58 | 3*l.* | 34 | | 62 | |
| 33 | | 79 | | 29 | | 44 | | 50 | 5*l.* | 75 | 20*l.* | 82 | | 25 | | 94 | | 44 | | 5 | | 70 | | 44 | | 63 | |
| 34 | | 82 | | 34 | | 48 | 3*l.* | 56 | 3*l.* | 76 | | 85 | | 27 | | 95 | | 45 | | 10 | | 72 | | 47 | | 64 | |
| 40 | | 83 | | 36 | | 50 | | 57 | | 78 | | 87 | | 30 | | 97 | | 49 | | 14 | | 79 | | 55 | | 71 | |
| 42 | | 85 | | 41 | | 52 | | 59 | | 84 | | 97 | | 34 | | 98 | | 50 | | 17 | | 83 | | 56 | | 75 | |
| 44 | | 86 | | 43 | | 56 | | 63 | | 85 | | 99 | | 38 | | 99 | | 51 | 20*l.* | 19 | | 85 | 5*l.* | 58 | | 76 | |
| 53 | | 89 | | 50 | | 62 | | 65 | | 86 | | 2100 | 3*l.* | 42 | | 2804 | | 53 | | 23 | | 87 | 10*l.* | 59 | | 80 | |
| 54 | | 90 | | 55 | | 70 | | 68 | | 90 | 3*l.* | 5 | | 48 | | 6 | | 57 | 10*l.* | 24 | | 89 | | 60 | 3*l.* | 82 | |
| 55 | | 91 | | 58 | 30*l.* | 76 | | 71 | | 91 | | 8 | | 51 | | 8 | | 58 | | 33 | | 93 | | 61 | | 87 | 3*l.* |
| 57 | | 93 | 5*l.* | 59 | | 77 | | 72 | | 94 | | 9 | | 52 | | 10 | | 62 | | 34 | | 94 | | 62 | | 90 | |
| 59 | | 97 | | 63 | | 85 | | 74 | | 97 | | 11 | 3*l.* | 55 | | 13 | | 64 | | 36 | 3*l.* | 98 | | 63 | | 91 | |
| 65 | | 98 | | 65 | | 86 | | 77 | | 1804 | | 14 | 20*l.* | 64 | | 15 | | 65 | | 40 | | 3900 | | 69 | | 97 | |
| 66 | | 400 | 3*l.* | 67 | | 95 | | 78 | | 6 | | 16 | 3*l.* | 66 | | 16 | | 66 | | 44 | | 1 | | 70 | | 99 | |
| 70 | | 3 | | 71 | | 1100 | | 79 | | 7 | | 19 | | 68 | | 17 | | 67 | | 47 | | 2 | | 72 | 3*l.* | 4702 | |
| 72 | 3*l.* | 4 | | 72 | | 4 | | 80 | | 9 | | 23 | | 69 | | 18 | | 68 | 3*l.* | 48 | | 4 | | 73 | | 4 | |
| 73 | | 10 | | 76 | | 9 | | 85 | | 12 | | 31 | | 70 | | 22 | | 69 | | 49 | 30*l.* | 10 | | 75 | | 6 | |
| 81 | | 13 | | 85 | | 10 | | 87 | | 19 | | 37 | | 71 | | 23 | | 70 | | 51 | | 14 | | 80 | | 8 | 5*l.* |
| 85 | | 14 | | 86 | | 14 | | 91 | | 22 | | 41 | | 72 | | 24 | | 71 | | 52 | | 18 | | 81 | | 9 | |
| 94 | 3*l.* | 21 | | 87 | | 18 | | 93 | | 25 | | 46 | | 73 | | 25 | | 72 | | 53 | | 22 | | 84 | 20*l.* | 10 | |
| 95 | | 22 | | 92 | | 19 | | 96 | | 26 | | 49 | | 74 | | 26 | | 73 | | 54 | | 23 | 20*l.* | 88 | | 13 | 3*l.* |
| 96 | | 25 | | 93 | | 22 | | 97 | | 29 | | 51 | | 75 | | 27 | | 74 | | 55 | | 26 | | 90 | | 16 | |
| 97 | 3*l.* | 30 | | 95 | | 23 | | 99 | | 30 | | 52 | | 76 | | 28 | | 75 | | 56 | | 28 | | 93 | 20*l.* | 23 | |
| 101 | | 31 | | 802 | | 24 | | 1500 | | 32 | | 53 | | 77 | | 29 | | 76 | | 57 | | 33 | | 95 | | 34 | |
| 4 | | 33 | | 3 | | 27 | | 1 | | 34 | | 54 | | 78 | | 30 | | 77 | | 58 | | 34 | 10*l.* | 96 | | 38 | |
| 5 | | 37 | | 4 | | 28 | | 2 | | 35 | | 55 | | 79 | | 31 | | 78 | | 59 | | 35 | | 99 | | 40 | |
| 7 | 5*l.* | 39 | | 5 | | 34 | | 9 | | 36 | | 56 | | 80 | | 32 | | 79 | | 60 | | 36 | | 4301 | | 41 | |
| 8 | | 44 | | 7 | | 35 | | 15 | | 41 | | 58 | | 81 | | 33 | | 80 | | 61 | | 37 | | 2 | | 44 | |
| 9 | | 49 | | 8 | | 38 | | 17 | | 42 | | 61 | | 82 | | 34 | | 81 | | 62 | | 38 | | 3 | 3*l.* | 45 | |
| 21 | | 51 | | 9 | | 39 | | 19 | | 43 | | 65 | | 83 | | 35 | | 82 | | 63 | | 39 | | 4 | | 47 | |
| 26 | | 53 | | 10 | | 41 | | 21 | | 45 | | 68 | | 84 | | 36 | | 83 | | 64 | | 40 | | 5 | | 48 | |
| 28 | | 58 | | 14 | | 42 | | 26 | | 46 | | 71 | | 85 | | 37 | | 84 | | 65 | | 41 | | 6 | | 49 | |
| 32 | | 61 | | 15 | | 43 | | 30 | | 52 | 30*l.* | 75 | | 86 | | 38 | | 85 | | 66 | | 42 | | 7 | | 50 | |
| 33 | | 73 | | 17 | | 44 | | 32 | 5*l.* | 54 | | 77 | | 87 | | 39 | | 86 | | 67 | | 43 | | 8 | | 51 | |
| 34 | | 74 | | 20 | | 45 | | 33 | | 59 | | 79 | | 88 | | 40 | | 87 | | 68 | | 44 | | 9 | | 52 | |
| 35 | | 76 | | 25 | | 50 | | 35 | | 60 | | 84 | | 89 | | 41 | | 88 | | 69 | | 45 | | 10 | | 53 | |
| 39 | 10*l.* | 85 | | 30 | | 52 | | 37 | | 62 | | 90 | | 90 | | 42 | | 89 | | 70 | | 46 | | 11 | | 54 | |
| 42 | 5*l.* | 86 | | 33 | 5*l.* | 53 | | 39 | | 64 | | 91 | | 91 | | 43 | | 90 | | 71 | | 47 | | 12 | | 55 | |
| 43 | | 88 | | 35 | | 59 | | 44 | | 65 | | 94 | | 92 | | 44 | | 91 | | 72 | | 48 | | 13 | | 56 | |
| 44 | | 89 | | 36 | | 63 | | 45 | | 66 | 500*l.* | 97 | | 93 | | 45 | | 92 | | 73 | | 49 | | 14 | | 57 | |
| 45 | | 91 | | 38 | | 65 | | 46 | 3*l.* | 68 | | 2201 | | 94 | | 46 | | 93 | | 74 | | 50 | | 15 | | 58 | |
| 47 | | 94 | | 39 | | 66 | | 50 | | 71 | 3*l.* | 3 | | 95 | | 47 | | 94 | | 75 | | 51 | | 16 | | 59 | |
| 55 | | 95 | | 41 | | 69 | | 51 | | 73 | | 5 | | 96 | | 48 | | 95 | | 76 | | 52 | | 17 | | 60 | |
| 56 | | 98 | | 44 | | 70 | | 53 | | 77 | | 8 | 3*l.* | 97 | | 49 | | 96 | | 77 | | 53 | | 18 | | 61 | |
| 57 | | 501 | | 50 | | 72 | | 54 | | 78 | 3*l.* | 9 | | 98 | | 50 | | 97 | | 78 | | 54 | | 19 | | 62 | |
| 59 | | 3 | | 51 | | 75 | | 55 | | 80 | | 10 | | 99 | | 51 | 20*l.* | 98 | | 79 | | 55 | | 20 | | 63 | |
| 66 | | 4 | 3*l.* | 53 | | 76 | | 56 | | 84 | | 12 | 5*l.* | 2804 | | 53 | | 99 | | 80 | | 56 | | 21 | | 64 | |
| 72 | | 11 | | 57 | | 77 | | 59 | | 85 | | 16 | | 2 | | 54 | | 2802 | | 81 | | 57 | 10*l.* | 22 | | 65 | |
| 75 | | 12 | | 59 | | 78 | | 65 | | 87 | | 17 | | 3 | | 55 | | 3 | | 82 | | 58 | | 23 | | 66 | |
| 79 | 3*l.* | 13 | | 64 | | 79 | 5*l.* | 66 | | 89 | 10*l.* | 18 | | 4 | | 56 | | 4 | | 83 | | 59 | | 24 | | 67 | |
| 80 | | 14 | | 65 | | 84 | 20*l.* | 70 | | 90 | | 21 | | 5 | | 57 | | 5 | | 84 | | 60 | | 25 | | 68 | |
| 88 | | 15 | | 66 | | 86 | | 73 | | 93 | | 22 | | 6 | | 58 | | 6 | | 85 | | 61 | | 26 | | 69 | |
| 94 | | 17 | | 71 | 3*l.* | 88 | | 74 | | 95 | | 24 | 5*l.* | 7 | | 59 | | 7 | | 86 | | 62 | | 27 | | 70 | |
| 97 | | 18 | | 72 | | 89 | | 76 | | 98 | | 25 | | 8 | | 60 | | 8 | | 87 | | 63 | | 28 | | 71 | |
| 204 | | 25 | | 73 | | 92 | | 79 | | 1901 | | 29 | | 9 | | 61 | | 9 | | 88 | | 64 | | 29 | | 72 | |
| 5 | | 26 | | 76 | 5*l.* | 95 | | 81 | | 3 | | 30 | | 10 | | 62 | | 10 | | 89 | | 65 | | 30 | | 73 | |
| 9 | | 29 | 3*l.* | 83 | | 96 | | 86 | | 11 | | 34 | | 11 | | 63 | | 11 | | 90 | | 66 | | 31 | | 74 | |
| 10 | | 30 | 3*l.* | 85 | | 97 | | 89 | | 18 | | 37 | | 12 | | 64 | | 12 | | 91 | | 67 | | 32 | | 75 | |
| 11 | 3*l.* | 33 | | 87 | 3*l.* | 1202 | | 91 | | 19 | | 41 | | 13 | | 65 | | 13 | | 92 | | 68 | | 33 | | 76 | |
| 13 | | 35 | | 90 | | 3 | | 1600 | | 20 | | 44 | | 14 | | 66 | | 14 | | 93 | | 69 | | 34 | | 77 | |
| 14 | | 42 | | 91 | | 6 | | 4 | | 21 | | 45 | | 15 | | 67 | | 15 | | 94 | | 70 | | 35 | | 78 | |
| 15 | | 43 | 3*l.* | 93 | 3*l.* | 8 | 5*l.* | 14 | | 23 | | 50 | 3*l.* | 16 | | 68 | | 16 | | 95 | | 71 | | 36 | | 79 | |
| 20 | | 47 | 10*l.* | 95 | | 14 | | 17 | | 25 | | 52 | | 17 | | 69 | | 17 | | 96 | | 72 | | 37 | | 80 | |
| 22 | | 48 | | 96 | | 17 | | 22 | | 26 | | 64 | | 18 | | 70 | | 18 | | 97 | | 73 | | 38 | | 81 | |
| 30 | | 49 | | 900 | | 24 | | 23 | | 28 | | 65 | | 19 | | 71 | | 19 | | 98 | | 74 | | 39 | | 82 | |
| 38 | | 51 | | 1 | | 28 | | 24 | | 30 | | 66 | | 20 | | 72 | | 20 | | 99 | | 75 | | 40 | | 83 | |
| 39 | | 53 | | 7 | | 29 | | 30 | | 33 | | 68 | | 21 | | 73 | | 21 | | 2900 | | 76 | | 41 | | 84 | |
| 42 | 3*l.* | 54 | | 12 | | 30 | | 31 | | 35 | | 69 | | 22 | | 74 | | 22 | | 1 | | 77 | | 42 | | 85 | |
| 44 | | 59 | | 13 | | 31 | | 33 | | 36 | | 70 | | 23 | | 75 | | 23 | | 2 | | 78 | | 43 | | 86 | |
| 53 | | 63 | 50*l.* | 14 | | 32 | | 36 | | 45 | | 75 | | 24 | | 76 | | 24 | | 3 | | 79 | | 44 | | 87 | |
| 55 | | 64 | | 15 | | 35 | 100*l.* | 41 | | 50 | | 87 | | 25 | | 77 | | 25 | | 4 | | 80 | | 45 | | 88 | |
| 67 | | 67 | 20*l.* | 16 | | 37 | | 42 | | 51 | | 89 | 3*l.* | 26 | | 78 | | 26 | | 5 | | 81 | | 46 | | 89 | |
| 69 | 5*l.* | 68 | | 20 | | 39 | | 43 | | 52 | 5*l.* | 92 | 3*l.* | 27 | | 79 | | 27 | | 6 | | 82 | | 47 | | 90 | |
| 71 | | 71 | | 21 | 10*l.* | 40 | | 44 | | 53 | | 94 | | 28 | | 80 | | 28 | | 7 | | 83 | | 48 | | 91 | |
| 72 | | 75 | 3*l.* | 22 | | 44 | | 46 | | 63 | | 96 | 5*l.* | 29 | | 81 | | 29 | | 8 | | 84 | | 49 | | 92 | |
| 73 | | 76 | 5*l.* | 24 | | 51 | | 50 | | 65 | | 2300 | | 30 | | 82 | | 30 | | 9 | | 85 | | 50 | | 93 | |
| 74 | | 80 | 3*l.* | 25 | | 54 | | 52 | | 66 | | 2 | | 31 | | 83 | | 31 | | 10 | | 86 | | 51 | | 94 | |
| 76 | 30*l.* | 82 | | 30 | | 57 | | 53 | 10*l.* | 68 | | 10 | | 32 | | 84 | | 32 | | 11 | | 87 | | 52 | | 95 | |
| 77 | | 85 | | 32 | | 63 | | 54 | | 70 | | 18 | | 33 | | 85 | | 33 | | 12 | | 88 | | 53 | | 96 | |
| 78 | | 92 | | 33 | | 71 | | 58 | | 75 | | 19 | | 34 | | 86 | | 34 | | 13 | | 89 | | 54 | | 97 | |
| 79 | | 94 | | 35 | | 1376 | | 59 | | 78 | | 23 | 5*l.* | 35 | | 87 | | 35 | | 14 | | 90 | | 55 | | 98 | |
| 80 | | 95 | | 36 | | 02 | | 63 | 10*l.* | 81 | 5*l.* | 24 | | 36 | | 88 | | 36 | | 15 | | 91 | | 56 | | 99 | |
| 81 | | 97 | | 37 | | 4 | | 64 | | 82 | | 25 | | 37 | | 89 | | 37 | | 16 | | 92 | | 57 | | 5600 | |
| 82 | | 607 | | 38 | | 6 | | 73 | | 87 | | 28 | | 38 | | 90 | | 38 | | 17 | | 93 | | 58 | | 1 | |
| 92 | | 8 | | 39 | | 8 | | 74 | | 89 | | 29 | | 39 | | 91 | | 39 | | 18 | | 94 | | 59 | | 2 | |
| 94 | | 11 | | 40 | | 18 | | 75 | | 94 | | 34 | 3*l.* | 40 | | 92 | | 40 | | 19 | | 95 | | 60 | | 3 | |
| 96 | | 12 | | 42 | | 25 | | 80 | | 2001 | | 36 | | 41 | | 93 | | 41 | | 20 | | 96 | | 61 | | 4 | |
| 99 | 3*l.* | 15 | | 47 | | 26 | | 81 | | 2 | | 37 | | 42 | | 2702 | | 42 | | 21 | | 97 | | 62 | | 5 | |
| 302 | | 18 | 20*l.* | 55 | | 31 | | 82 | | 4 | | 39 | | 43 | | 7 | | 43 | | 22 | | 98 | | 63 | | 6 | |
| 10 | 5*l.* | 21 | | 56 | | 37 | | 85 | | 8 | | 41 | | 44 | | 11 | | 44 | | 23 | | 99 | | 64 | | 7 | |
| 12 | | 23 | | 57 | | 39 | | 86 | | 10 | 5*l.* | 42 | | 45 | | 13 | 5*l.* | 45 | | 24 | | 5000 | | 65 | | 8 | |
| 14 | | 24 | | 59 | | 41 | | 89 | | 11 | | 44 | | 46 | | 14 | | 46 | | 25 | | 1 | | 66 | | 9 | |
| 15 | | 30 | | 60 | | 46 | | 90 | | 15 | | 47 | | 47 | | 65 | | 47 | | 26 | | 2 | | 67 | | 10 | |
| 17 | | 32 | | 72 | | 48 | | 93 | | 18 | 3*l.* | 49 | | 48 | | 66 | | 48 | | 27 | | 3 | | 68 | | 11 | |
| 20 | | 38 | | 77 | | 51 | | 94 | 3*l.* | 19 | | 50 | | 49 | | 67 | | 49 | | 28 | | 4 | | 69 | | 12 | |
| 21 | | 39 | | 78 | | 52 | | 96 | | 23 | | 52 | | 50 | | 68 | | 50 | | 29 | | 5 | | 70 | | 13 | |
| 23 | 5*l.* | 41 | | 81 | | 53 | | 97 | | 29 | | 53 | 3*l.* | 51 | | 69 | | 51 | | 30 | | 6 | | 71 | | 14 | |
| 24 | | 46 | | 82 | | 60 | | 98 | | 30 | 20*l.* | 54 | | 52 | | 70 | | 52 | | 31 | | 7 | | 72 | | 15 | |
| 27 | | 48 | | 83 | | 61 | | 99 | | 37 | | 59 | | 53 | | 71 | | 53 | | 32 | | 8 | | 73 | | 16 | |
| 29 | | 49 | | 84 | | 62 | | 1701 | | 41 | | 60 | | 54 | | 72 | | 54 | | 33 | | 9 | | 74 | | 17 | |
| 34 | | 58 | | 86 | | 68 | | 5 | | 42 | | 63 | | 55 | | 73 | | 55 | | 34 | | 10 | | 75 | | 18 | |
| 39 | | 65 | | 89 | | 69 | 30*l.* | 7 | | 44 | | 68 | | 56 | | 74 | | 56 | | 35 | | 11 | | 76 | | 19 | |
| 40 | | 71 | | 93 | | 72 | | 13 | | 49 | 10*l.* | 71 | | 57 | | 75 | | 57 | | 36 | | 12 | | 77 | | 20 | |
| 41 | | 72 | | 95 | | 74 | | 14 | | 51 | | 76 | | 58 | | 76 | | 58 | | 37 | | 13 | | 78 | | 21 | |
| 42 | | 78 | | 97 | | 75 | | 19 | | 54 | | 79 | | 59 | | 77 | | 59 | | 38 | | 14 | | 79 | | 22 | |
| 44 | | 79 | | 98 | | 81 | | 20 | | 55 | | 81 | 3*l.* | 60 | | 78 | | 60 | | 39 | | 15 | | 80 | | 23 | |
| | | 84 | | | | 88 | | | | | | | | 61 | | 79 | | 61 | | 40 | | 16 | | 81 | | 24 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 | | 80 | | 62 | | 41 | | 17 | | 82 | | 25 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | | 81 | | 63 | | 42 | | 18 | | 83 | | 26 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64 | | 82 | | 64 | | 43 | | 19 | | 84 | | 27 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 65 | | 83 | | 65 | | 44 | | 20 | | 85 | | 28 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | | 84 | | 66 | | 45 | | 21 | | 86 | | 29 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | | 85 | | 67 | | 46 | | 22 | | 87 | | 30 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 68 | | 86 | | 68 | | 47 | | 23 | | 88 | | 31 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 69 | | 87 | | 69 | | 48 | | 24 | | 89 | | 32 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 | | 88 | | 70 | | 49 | | 25 | | 90 | | 33 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71 | | 89 | | 71 | | 50 | | 26 | | 91 | | 34 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72 | | 90 | | 72 | | 51 | | 27 | | 92 | | 35 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 73 | | 91 | | 73 | | 52 | | 28 | | 93 | | 36 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 74 | | 92 | | 74 | | 53 | | 29 | | 94 | | 37 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | | 93 | | 75 | | 54 | | 30 | | 95 | | 38 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | | 94 | | 76 | | 55 | | 31 | | 96 | | 39 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77 | | 95 | | 77 | | 56 | | 32 | | 97 | | 40 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 78 | | 96 | | 78 | | 57 | | 33 | | 98 | | 41 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | | 97 | | 79 | | 58 | | 34 | | 99 | | 42 | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 81 | | 99 | | 81 | | 60 | | 36 | | 1 | | 44 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 82 | | 5000 | | 82 | | 61 | | 37 | | 2 | | 45 | |
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